REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,853.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion .... Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion.......... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ "
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

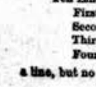
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,7?0 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
" Rutnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20	" Negapatam ... May	1
" Carwar	20	" Pondicherry	2
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	4
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	6
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	7
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	7
" Beypore	23	" Gopaulpore	8
" Cochin	24	" False Point	9
" Allepy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

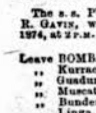
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

April 1874.		April 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
" Kurrachee	14	" Mahomerah	29
" Guadur	15	" Fao	29
" Muscat	17	" Bushire ... May	1
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Bahrein	1
" Linga	21	" Linga	6
" Bushire	23	" Bunder Abbas	8
" Koweit	23	" Muscat	10
" Fao	25	" Guadur	12
" Mahomerah	25	" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 5?0 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.



THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board:—

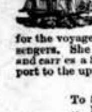
First Class .... Rs. 500
Second Class .... " 300

Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.



THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,26? Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

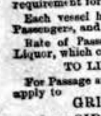
To SUEZ .... Rs. 300
" MALTA .... " 400
" LIVERPOOL .... " 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under:—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

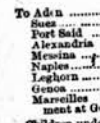
Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL:—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.
"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.
"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to
C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c. engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 13th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 7th April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Haselwood, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 4th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th March 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

PEKIN.......... 3,777 TONS 600 H.P., 13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE.. 3,763 " 600 H.P., 27th do.
INDUS.......... 3,473 " 500 H.P., 11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class .... Rs. 660
Second Class .... Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to
F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY the second day of May 1874. Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises the very valuable property situate at Bhuleswar hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Conoba the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a Power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the Indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 186?.

The property is in description as follows,

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict fronting the Northside of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117 containing by admeasurement (141?) square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by public passage, on the west by public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Cullindass Kirparam and which said large dwelling house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Solicitors to the mortgagee at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 60? as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Attorneys for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, three new boat-shaped Open Carriages, park and self-driving Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also, few sets plated and brass mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

The Property of an Officer.

1 Bay Waler Cob Gelding, 14-1, 5 years old, perfectly broken to saddle, quiet, temperate and a first-rate hack, sound and up to weight. Rs. 1,000.

2 Chestnut Arab Horse, about 14-2, 9 years old, sound, and a perfect Lady's Horse and Charger, very handsome and high-caste. Rs. 800

3 Brown Arab Galloway, 14 hands sound, carries a Lady a stone, good-looking Horse. Rupees 600.

The above to be seen on a day's previous notice being given to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture Rich 8, 4, 2, and 1 Light Hanging Argand Lamps by Nash, Elegant Pier Tables, Single and Double Lights, Wall Shades by Nash, McCabe's and other Clocks, Arab stand Figures, Hand Organ, Vases, and Ornaments, &c., &c., the Property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla, deceased, at his residence at Khetwady.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of the late Mr. Shapoorjee Dorabjee Sucklatwalla. Consisting of 8, 4, 2, and 1 light hanging Argand lamps with drops, pair of six light candelabras with rich cut shades, pans, drops, and rich glass stems, marble pier and round tables, single and double branched wall-shades by Nash, carved sofas, conversation and reclining couches lined with silk, chiffoniers, pier tables with marble tops, carved and plain circular tables, round teapoys, a complete set of dining tables in four pieces, easy and prodieu chairs, iron rocking chairs, chairs with and without arms, side tables with drawers, child's cradles, walnutwood and blackwood presses, with glass mirror, carved screens, mahogany self-playing organ with one barrel, a cottage piano, a correct-going 8 day clock, by McCabe R.E., alabaster figures, Bohemian and porcelain large and small size vases, and ornaments, pictures in gilt frames, Brussels carpets, glass and crockeryware, plated table candlesticks, plated salver, plated cruet, liquor and egg frames, 1 large size magic lantern with 128 views, one lamp with wicks and spare chimneys complete.

1 stereoscope with slides complete.

A fashionable and highly finished small park phaeton, By E Kesterton, London.

1 Office Shigram.

Catalogues of full details are published, and the property is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort

American 8-day clocks, table time-pieces, gold gilted flower vases under glass domes, spare domes, of sizes, Chinese silk umbrellas for children, cut glassware, claret, jug, cut decanters, hot-water dishes with covers and plated on white copper,

To close account—
4 cases fresh overland hams in canvas.
2 " of alpaca umbrellas.
1 " of assorted colour rich glass buttons.
On account of concerned—
20 dozen brandy by Blanchy Freres & Co.
15 " whiskey.
18 " sherry, No 1, 2, 3.
Few dozen champagne.
100 reams rich coloured note-papers suitable for the use of ladies and gentlemen.
100 reams cartridge paper.
Few dozen pounds thread.

Cutlery lately arrived by the last steamer consisting of well polished and excellent large and small pocket knives and scissors &c.

Lots of Furniture consisting of black wood carved large and small round tables pier tables, full carved lady's writing desk, wardrobes, cupboards, chest of drawers, hat stands, camphor-wood chests, writing tables, cradles, cots, chairs, &c. &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, chintz, scarfs, dhooties &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO. 40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 40.

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods:—Containing Grey Shirtings, T. cloths, Jacconets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

4 Cases Stripes Dhoties
2 " Silk Handkerchiefs
2 " Woollen Cloth

An invoice of patent hanging lamps with chimnies, shades, and ball pulley complete and fitted up with round Queen burners, 2 light, 3 light chandeliers, harp-chain hanger, library lamps, drawing-room lamps, wall lamps, passage lamps, and various other kinds of hanging and table lamps, spare shades founts, chimnies, the above lamps would not injure the eyes as ordinary lamps does—but they give a brilliant light, and chimnies would not become hot as ordinary lamps does.

1 case Masonic Jewellery consisting of Scotch and English Master, Past Master and Master Mason Jewels, Mark Master, Royal Arch and red Cross Jewellery, Aprons and Masonic Scarfs, Pins and Rings, &c.

On Account and risk of Allybhoy Abdool Carreem—
H C & C—26-38—2 B Printing Paper
On Account and risk of Cowasjee Dhunjebhoy—
W I—5 cases Gilt Frames
On Account and risk of Cowasjee Jamesetjee—
3 Cases Gilt Frames

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHREECRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Auction room, the following Goods:—

5 Bales Grey Shirting 7 lbs.
6 " Grey Shirting 8 lbs.
4 " Grey Medapolams,
5 Cases white ground print.
10 " Coloured do.
3 " Grey Dhoties.
3 Casks Iron wire.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

C. T. BEARD, AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 31, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Opium Godowns.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms a lot of Furniture, glassware and millinery, couches, sideboards, presses, chairs, dining, dressing, side and wash-hand tables, despatch box by Mordan, tumblers, wine glasses toilet sets, lamps, &c. Dresses—Babies clothing, antimacassars crochet and knitted silk, sun shades, gold jet and gilt chains, Alberts, &c., and one basket guinea fowls.

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Lost and Unclaimed Property, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree Bunder.

On THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost and unclaimed goods, &c.

AUCTION SALE of choice and selected English mahogany and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate German medium size slate billiard table by Antonio Conte, a first-class light four-seated open carriage by Cesare Sala Milano, made to order, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting Arab carriage horses, sets of English double harness, &c., at No. 283, Middle Colaba, opposite Post Office Chowkey.

On Wednesday the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, billiard table, carriage horses, &c., the property of A. G. Pillastri, Esq., Italian Consul, the same comprises richly engraved glassware, handsome blue and gold dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4, hot water curry dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur frames, tea set, handsome epergne, waiters, butterpot, a mahogany case containing a set of spoons and forks, a ditto containing dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome English solid mahogany furniture made to order, such as table for 12 persons, sideboard, dumbwaiters, side tables, dining-room chairs, handsome book-cases, richly open carved circular table, a handsome English mahogany drawing-room suit, consists of easy and drawing-room chairs, full-backed sofas, all covered with rich pink silk damask, handsome pier, card, folding and writing tables, a centre ottoman, teapoys, English easy and light bed-room chairs, a full-toned mahogany grand square piano by Schroder, a handsome drawing-room carpet, chromolithographs, iron painted spring cots, cleopatra couches, English mahogany dressing and washing tables with marble tops, English dressing glasses, English presses and chest of drawers, a first-class medium size slate billiard table, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 First-class light four-seated Open Carriage by Cesare Sala Milano made to order.
1 Pair handsome fast-trotting Chesnut Arab Carriage Horses.
Sets English double and single harness, &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furnitures, plated glass, and porcelain ware, English Mahogany Piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, dispense and cooking utensils, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Kessowjee Naick.

On WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses &c. the property of H. J. P Thompson Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY, Limited.—I hereby notify my return to Bombay, and that I HAVE RESUMED CHARGE of the Eastern Branch of the above Company from THIS DATE.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

WANTED, a couple of good GREYHOUNDS. Apply stating breed, age, height, and price to CAPTAIN NUTT, Bhownugger.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at DHORAJEE, KATTYWAR, this Season's COTTON, machine ginned and half pressed. Sales take place weekly. Probably about 1,500 bales to be sold during the Season. The port of Veerawul only 56 miles distant from Dhorajee. For further particulars apply to the Mamlutdar of Dhorajee.

A. M. PHILLIPS,
Assistant Political Agent in charge of Gondul State, Kattyawar.

Dated Gondul, 2nd April 1874.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession.—The upper-storied BUNGALOW, on Parell Hill, lately vacated by Captain Henry. Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW also on the Parell Hill, formerly occupied by Dr. Bruce. Rent Rs 75.

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.—The upper-storied BUNGALOW formerly occupied by Col. Trevor and lately by Mr. Sanders. Rent Rs. 150.

The BUNGALOW also on CHINCHPOOLY HILL just vacated by Mr. G. T. Moleevy. Rent Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SIMHABAEE, widow of SULLIMAN EBRAHIM DIVAYKER, ISAAC SULLIMON DIVAYKER and MARIAMBAEE, wife of the said Isaac Sulliman Devayker, of Bombay Beni-Israel inhabitants, have contracted to sell to HERJIBHOY JONIAL absolutely all that piece of land (bearing No 1,339, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue) with the dwelling house (bearing No 17, in the books of the Municipality) standing thereon, situated in the Don Tad third Row in the Mandvee Registration subdistrict, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said Don Tad Third Row Road, on the east by the house of Khoja Meeljee Jevraj, on the south by the house of Hayeem Samuel Bhachayker, and on the west by the house belonging to Cowasjee Meherwanjee, Hattydaroo, in which said house contracted to be sold the said vendors, are now residing, and that all persons having any claim whatever to the said premises or any part thereof, are required to send a statement of such claim in writing to the Undersigned, the purchaser's solicitors, at their office at 5, Apollo Street, within the Fort, on or before the 20th instant, and in default thereof, the persons having claims if any on the said property will be deemed to have waived the same, and the purchase will be completed accordingly.—Dated the 6th day of April 1874.

MACFARLANE & SHIPSEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

PROCEEDINGS of the SECOND GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, Limited, held at the Registered Office of the Company, 1, New China Bazaar Street, Calcutta, on TUESDAY, the 31st March 1874.

Present.

H. S. Cox Esq.
W. Spink, Esq.
E. Clarke, Esq. as Trustee of Mrs. Dumaine.
C. H. B. Wilson, Esq.
T. Carritt, Esq.
J. C. Maury, Esq.
Captain R. Hudleston, by his Attornies W. H. Fitze & Co.
A. E. Elliott, Esq., by his Attornies W. H. Fitze & Co.
W. H. Fitze, Esq., by his Attornies W. H. Fitze & Co.
D. Moloney, Esq., by his Attornies B. Smyth & Co.
R. R. Bayne, Esq.
A. F. N. Watkins, Esq.
R. S. Staunton, Esq.
C. N. Kernot, Esq., M.D.
Major F. Warren, by his Attorney A. F. N. Watkins, Esq
A. Forbes Esq., by his Attorney C. H. B. Wilson, Esq.
H. D. Thompson, Esq.
Captain A. Farrer, by his Attorney W. H. Fitze & Co.
Major T. N. Baker, by his Attorney W. H. Fitze & Co.

The Notice convening the Meeting having been read.

The following resolutions were put to the Meeting and carried:—

First.—That the Report of the Directors with the Accounts appended be received and adopted.

Second.—That a further dividend of 7½ per cent. be declared payable at once.

Third.—That a Commission be paid to the Secretaries on the Nett profits in confirmation of a resolution passed by the Shareholders at a meeting held on the 19th March 1873 and that the commission be 2½ per cent.

Fourth.—That the following gentlemen be elected Directors for the Current year, viz.

R. S. Staunton, Esq. J. H. Williamson, Esq., and
A. F. N. Watkins, Esq. Thomas Carritt, Esq.

Fifth.—That Mr. G. L. Kemp be re-elected Auditor, and that his remuneration be Rs. 100 for each half yearly audit.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the Meeting separated.

ALGERNON WATKINS, Chairman.

With reference to the above a further Dividend of 7½ per cent. is now payable on presentation of Scrip.

B. SMYTH & Co., Secretaries.

GALVANIC BATTERIES AND APPARATUS.

SMEE'S BATTERY.

A single cell, quart size consisting of a strong stoneware vessel, 24 inches of platinum surface, 2 stout zinc plates, and connecting screws .... Rs. 10 8

This is particularly adapted for electro-typing, electro-plating, &c., requires but one exciting solution.

DANIEL'S BATTERY.

A single cell, quart size, consisting of copper vessel, porous jar, zinc bar, &c .... Rs. 10 8

This is suited for all kinds of electrical experiments. It is stronger than Smee's Battery, but requires two exciting solutions.

BUNSEN'S BLASTING BATTERIES.

A complete Battery of 6 cells (4 quart size)
With connections in strong case:
50 yards Gutta percha Wire:
2 yards Platinum Wire.
Price of the whole, Rs. 135.

A very powerful form of Galvanic Battery, particularly adapted for blasting, quarrying and similar operations.

ELECTRIC LIGHT APPARATUS.

Self-acting Electric Lamp with Reflector, and Carbon points 65 0
4—10 cell Grove's Batteries for working ditto with extra stout platinums and strong earthen jars, in cases with connections .... each.. 110 0
Price of whole complete, Rs 400.

INDUCTION COIL.

Ruhmkorff's powerful Induction Coil, with Commutator and following apparatus:—
1 discharging Jar, 1 Diamond Jar.
1 Universal discharger with insulating handles.
1 Self-acting revolving apparatus for vacuum tubes, and set of 3 vacuum tubes for the same.
A set of 7 large vacuum tubes.
1 long vacuum tube.
1 Tartar's Head ditto.
1 "London" ditto.
1—5 cell Grove's Battery for working the above.
Price of the whole, Rs 300.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a pair of fast trotting ARABS or a Phaeton. Price Rs. 750. Apply "O. B.," Post Office, Parell.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "B.," Office of this Paper

A LADY, residing in a healthy part of Surrey, is desirous of RECEIVING THREE or FOUR quite YOUNG CHILDREN to bring up with her own TWO. Ample References will be given. Reply D. C., Post Office, Red Hill, Surrey.

WANTED, a situation as MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER by an ENGLISH YOUNG LADY, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, has been 2½ years in Madras, formerly in good London Houses, Bombay preferred. Address "A. E. C.," 12, South Parade, Bangalore.

TO LET in Meadow Street, Fort, First Floor, Furniture therein suitable for a small Family, may be had at a valuation. Apply to Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY, PREVIOUS to THEIR DEPARTURE for CHINA & JAPAN.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH APRIL 1874.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY OF DAVE CARSON'S NEW COMPANY, in their chaste and fashionable Entertainments of AMERICAN MINSTRELSY AND OPERATIC BURLESQUE, The most accomplished VOCALISTS, INSTRUMENTALISTS, DANCERS, COMEDIANS, AND HUMOURISTS, that has ever been combined in one organization.

☞PROGRAMME KHO-DEKKHO.☜

PART FIRST.

Mrs. CARSON will PRESIDE at the PIANOFORTE.

Bones.........Dave Carson. | Interlocutor... W. Hogarth.
Tambourine..........Harry Leslie.

Introductory Instrumental Overture (Sonnambula)	Dave Carson's Minstrels
Opening Chorus (Massaniello)	Company
Quintette—Dreaming of Angels	Mr J C Talbot and Company
Nonsensical Rhymes	Mr Harry Leslie
Voice of the Mountain Land	Mr W Hogarth
Vocal Quartette—The Soldier's Love	Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, and Hogarth.
The Little-one that Died	Mr G H Henri
The Palkee-Wa lahs	Dave Carson
The Bird on the Tree	Mr G Norville

FINALE—Comic descriptive Legend: THE HAUNTED HOUSE

Lecturer—Mr W Hogarth.

Mediums for disposing of Spirits Dave Carson and Harry Leslie.
Ghosts attired in the costume of the reputed old —, Gongs, Cymbals, Bottled Lightning, Thunder, &c, &c ... By several Members of the Company.

INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

The Yaller Gal that winked at me...Harry Leslie.

ORIGINAL MUSICAL MELANGE, Mr and Mrs J O PIERCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN SKETCH

THE BENGALEE BABOO'S EXPERIENCE IN LONDON! DAVE CARSON.

Quartette (Orpheus)...Messrs Norville, Henri, Pierce, & Hogarth.

MR. HARRY LESLIE, in his great original Burlesque, PARLIAMENTARY STUMP ORATION.

Song (The Stirrup Cup)..........Mr W Hogarth.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the Laughable Operatic Burlesque, entitled

THE BANDIT'S BRIDE or, FIRST SHE WOULD AND THEN SHE WOULDN'T.

DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.

Mdlle. (Oyster) Patti ... Signora Talbotini.
Senor—Elvino Manrico ... Signor Norvillio.
Don Joan Fernandez ... Mons. Henrioni.
Daveejee Carsonbhoy ... Dave Carson.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER, & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

Stage Manager ... Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ... Mr. J. O PIERCE.

Dave Carson's United Minstrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer & Co., and at the doors. Price Rs. 2.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WARDHA VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY TRAINS.

The Public are hereby informed that after SUNDAY next, the 5th instant, until further Notice, the Up and Down Mixed Trains, between Wardha and Hinganghaut Stations, WILL RUN on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS in each week, instead of, as at present, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. The times of the Trains and other arrangements will be the same as those already announced.

HENRY CONDER—
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a MARKET at MAZAGON.

The Specification and Conditions of Contract can be seen at this Office.

Tenders should be endorsed as "Tender for the Mazagon Market," and should be sent in to the address of the Municipal Commissioner up to the 13th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON,
Assoc. Inst. C.E., Executive Municipal Engineer.

Exec. Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 26th March 1874

NOTICE.—ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 300 per Share WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders at the Company's Office, No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th April 1874.

And Notice is hereby also given, that in pursuance of the authority in that behalf given to them by Resolution No. 1, passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on the 11th October 1873, the Directors intend, in every case where a Shareholder has taken a New Quarter Share in the Company, to appropriate the above Dividend payable to him, and to apply the same in or towards payment of the New Quarter Share or Shares which has or have been taken by him.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 14th April 1874, both days inclusive.

And Notice is hereby also given, that the Directors intend from and after the 30th day of April next to retain such of the New Quarter shares created in pursuance of the abovementioned resolution of the 11th day of October 1873 as shall not then have been taken by the Shareholders of the Company, and to dispose of those Shares in such manner as they shall think most advantageous to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JEELA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th March 1874.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO., 4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

S. D'ESPERANCE, COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY, *For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.*

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette,* &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOW READY, THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS. *With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to firm in England.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
36 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
37 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons...complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House-Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 36s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage.

Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO.
The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.
Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.
Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.
Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. "

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 "	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 "	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 "	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 "	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 "	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 "	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay:—Treacher and Co.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1865, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the,

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilman's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statements frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,

(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
" Ear-rings	" £ 1 10 to £10
" Lockets	" £ 1 0 to £20
" Suites	" £10 10 to £50
Chains .... Per Ounce	" £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
" Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
" Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
" Rings	from £ 5 to £500
" Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,

(Late Hancock and Co., Limited.)

18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—A CONCERT, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor, will take place in the TOWN HALL, on THURSDAY, 9th April 1874, at 5-30 P.M. The proceeds will be given to the above Schools.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is THIS DAY REMOVED from Marine Street to No. 9, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 31st March 1874.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—MR. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE.

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of PESTONJEE SORABJEE SETNA, deceased, of Bombay, Parsee, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to VIRBAIJEE, widow of the said deceased, Notice is hereby given, that all Creditors of the said Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, deceased, are required to send in their Claims upon his Estate to the Undersigned, at his Office, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, before the 1st day of May 1874, and that the Executrix will after that date proceed to distribute the Estate of the said Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, without reference to claims of which she shall not have notice.—Dated 1st day of April 1874.

PESTONJEE KAVASJEE,
Solicitor for said Virbaijee, Widow and Executrix of Pestonjee Sorabjee Setna, deceased.

VIEWS (UNDER ORDERS) OF MAHOMEDAN RIOTS.

VIEWS 11 by 9 in. of (1) ALIBAG TEMPLE, (2) JEJEEBHOY HOUSE, (3) GROUND FLOOR, (4) SECOND STOREY, (5) THIRD STOREY, (6) MOHTA MOHLA AGIARY and the PARSEE BAZAAR—Each, Rs. 1.

Of all PHOTOS. on SALE, this is the only SET approved by the COMMITTEE for despatch to ENGLAND, as being the Clearest in Details, beside being of Double Dimensions.

Kalbadevi, 88, PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO; JAMSETJEE BOMANJEE PATEL, Fort; Messrs. D S. KEMP; BOLTON and Co.; JAMSETJEE MADON, Parsee Bazaar Street.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A Pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

WHEELER AND WILSON
SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT.

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 165
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	" 95
N. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	" 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	" 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	" 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	" 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	" 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	" 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 99.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona.......... Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat.......... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

HOTELS.

RE-OPENED! RE-OPENED!!

THE MAHABLESHWUR HOTEL.—In thanking the Public for their kind patronage for the past year, the Proprietor begs to announce that the above clean, airy, and commodious Hotel will be re-opened from the beginning of March next, with a thorough change both in its exterior and interior appearance; and offers excellent accommodation for Ladies and Gentlemen.

TERMS—MODERATE.

DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

		Rs. per doz. qts.
STILL HOCKS—	Marcobrunner	30
	Victoria Berg	30
	Laubenheimer	15
	Steinwein	20
	Liebfraumilch	20
CLARETS—	Chateau de Franda	14
	Vray Canon	16
	Chateau Leoville	24
	Chateau Lafite	28
ITALIAN CLARET—	in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.	
	Do. bottled here	6
BRANDIES—	G. Martineau	18

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 6TH APRIL.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11 3/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight .... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand .... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, 6 months' sight .... 1s. 11d. 7/16d.
Documents, 3 do. ...... 1s. 1. 3/16.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ...... 1s. 11 3/8d.
Credit, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11 1/8d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 245.

On Calcutta ....60 days' sight. 78¼
Do. demand......... 100¼
On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand......... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 217.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 107¼
Four & half per cent. ... ...102¼ to ½
Four per cent. 102
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103¼
10 years' Debenture Loans 103¼
5 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872...................... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Poona Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.......................................111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ....11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' ......11 "
Do. on Merchandise ....13 "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ......12 "
Bank Bills ....11 "
Mercantile Paper ....14 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ...Rs. 10-10
Carolus ... ... " 290
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 222
Five-France Pieces ... ... " 241½
Bar silver... ... ... " 106
Gold Lea ... ... " 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch ... ... " 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 100 touch ... ... " 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY EVENING.

The Cotton market being closed at home on act of the Easter Holidays; and to-day being Mail day rates of freight have been quite nominal. Steamer £2-13-9 Ship £3-2-6.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships "	£3 0s. 0d.
	Myrabollams	£2 7s. 6d.
	Coir Sdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£3 5s.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Seeds	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d. to £2 16s. 3d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

Market resing for Bank of Bombay Colaba and Spining shares Mofusil Press shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
82,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	407½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
11,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
30,090	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

AND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,345
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	110
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	890
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company Limited	365

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	£20	218-8-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	233
—	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
—	£20	18-10-2	do.	Ditto	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
—	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,450
500	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,710
900	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,305
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	29?
2,500	1,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,70?
150	4,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,375
1,500	...	800		Khandeish Spinning	1,000
350	...	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	650
1,504	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,410
100	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,385
800	2,500	all	150p.s	Oriental	4,000
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,425
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. Do. 1/4 share	350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	109 ps	Abar Cotton Press Co	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	150
158	12,000	11,000	100ps	Apollo Press Co.	4,600
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	700
900	500	all	50p.s	Do New	175
300	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	3,200
850	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,000 xd
300	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	10 nl
800	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
450	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	400
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	590
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
20	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
40	850	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co.	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,02[illegible]
120	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	[illegible]
150	850	all	80 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & [illegible]	1,000
450	1,000	all	80 ps	Volkart [illegible] Press Co.	850
				[illegible] United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500 150	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000		all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150		100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	0	all	11 ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
—	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
—	200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
—	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

In consequence of the departure of the Overland Mail almost no business has taken place yesterday, and prices remain much the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

500 pieces Grey Shirtings fine 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 15 0
1,000 " " " 40 " 39 " 8½ at " 5 8 0
180 " W G Prints 33 " 25 " at " 4 10 0

COTTON.

Reuter's telegram of the 4th instant has nothing of any special interest except a further fall of ⅛d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, which is now quoted at 58¼d. per oz. The Cotton Market hereh as been quiet but steady without any change in rates. The following purchases are made by European firms yesterday:—

200 candies New Bhownuggur (8 days) ......at Rs 180
100 " " " ......at " 178
75 " " " ......at " 176-78
50 " " Mow[illegible] ......at " 179
50 " " " ......at " 179
100 " " Khandeish ......at " 162½
100 " " Julgaum F. P B ......at " 171
250 " " " ......at " 171¾
150 " " Broach M.G. ......at " 196
100 " " " ......at " 191-92
100 " " " ......at " 198
100 " " " ......at " 190-99
250 " " Faizpore F P B ......at " 178¾-79

YARNS.

The following sale has taken place yesterday:—
6800 lb Water No. 30s. at 10 5/16 as per lb.

METALS.

No sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Bussorah, March 19.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Kirkwood	Sinnott	Liverpool.
	Pend agon	Symons	Liverpool.
	Delhi (s)	Lee	Aden and Suez.
	Lady Lycett (s)	Eratt	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Excelsior, to Liverpool.
Ship Callixene, to Havre.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April 4 Orion (s)................ .... London via Colombo.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—April 2.

Hanson, Lieutenant Colonel, 9th Regiment Native Infantry, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Jones, Surgeon Civil Medical Department, on duty, from Indore

APRIL 3.

Clutterbuck, Captain, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Hoile, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Call, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Franshawe, Lieutenant, Bengal Rosyl Engineers, on duty, from England.

APRIL 4.

Maglyregor, Lieutenant, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
Warry, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Remble, C ptain, Bengal 2nd Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Bareilly.
Manderson, Major, Bengal Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Cawnpore.

APRIL 5.

Warry, Captain Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Meerut.
Fieldman, Captain 24th Punjaub Native Infantry, on medical certificate, from Jhansai.
Harris, Captain, 1st Lancers on duty, from Poona.
Lamb, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Staff, on leave, from Poona

DEPARTURES—April 5.

Fitzgerald, Lieutenant Colonel, 49th Regiment, on medical certificate, to Mhow.
Palmer, Surgeon, Bengal 5th Cavalry, to rejoin, to Jhelum
Burne, Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Battalion 6th Regiment, to join to Sealkote.
Lister, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, to join, to Umballa.
Monis, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal 1st Battalion, 14th Foot, to join, to Seetapore.

April 6.

Little, Colonel, 25th Regiment N L I, on furlough, to England
McNair, Captain, 12th Cavalry, on medical certificate, to Europe
Plowden, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Hemett, Major, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England
Willoughby, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe
Meickeljohn, Captain, 20th Punjab Infantry, on furlough, to Europe
MacGregor, L'eut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to Europe
Stewart, Captain, 3rd Regiment N I, on furlough, to England
Symonds, Lieut, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Elliott, Captain, Bengal Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to England.
Maxwell, Major, 85th Hussars, on leave, to England
Mirke, Lieut, 15th Hussars, on leave, to England
Singleton, Captain, 28th Regiment N I, on medical certificate, to England
Plomer, Lieut-Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England
Symonds, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England
Chaine, Major, 4th Hussars, to join, to Rawul Pindee
Hoile, Surgeon-Major, Medical Department, on duty, to Poona
Jenkins, Captain, 1st Lancers, on eave, to Poona.
Bolton, Lieut-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, to ——
Cowan, Captain, 2-60th Rifles, to join, to Murree.
Lamb, Staff Veterinary Surgeon, Veterinary Staff, on furlough, to England.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, April 1.)

Mr James Alexander Crawford, Collr of Customs, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for two years together with the usual subsidiary leave, from the 1st April next.

The following appointments will take effect from the 1st April 1874:—

Sir William James Herschel, Bart, Actg Comr of the Cooch Behar Division, is appointed to be Comr of that division.

Mr William Macpherson, on furlough, is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of the Second Grade.

Mr Henry Fitzmaurice John Kean is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the Second Grade.

Mr William Kemble is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the Second Grade.

Mr Henry Beveridge is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the Second Grade.

Mr Thomas Frank Bignold, BA, is appointed to be a Mag and Collr of the Third Grade, but to continue to act as Inspr-Genl of Registration.

Mr Frederic Wyer, BA, is appointed to be a Joint Mag and Depy Collr of the First Grade.

Mr Herbert Mosley is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the Second Grade.

Mr Henry Gillon, Asst Mag and Collr, Kooshtea, is transferred to Tirhoot.

Mr James Kelleher, Asst Mag and Colr, is appointed to have charge of the Kooshtea sub-division.

Mr Edmond Craster Craster, Judge of Gya, is allowed three month leave from the 1st April next or any subsequent date within one month on which he may be relieved.

Mr William Henry Henderson is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Gya in the Second Grade during the absence on leave of Mr E C Craster, or until further orders.

Mr Thomas Bruce Lane is appointed to act as Collr of Customs, Calcutta, during the absence on leave Mr J A Crawford, or until further orders.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Mr Stuart Saunders Hogg, CS, to be a Member of the Council of the Lieut-Govr of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations in the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William.

The services of the Revd A H Etty, 2nd Chaplain of St John's Church and of Medical College Hospital are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Department, with effect from the 6th April 1874.

Surgn Edward Alfred Birch, FRCS, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Hazareebagh.

Surgn-Maj Joseph Ewart, MD, Surgn Supt of the Presidency Genl Hospital, is allowed three months' privilege leave.

Surgn Alfred John Wall, MB, who has lately arrived from England, is posted temporarily to the Presidency Genl Hospital.

Surgn W D Stewart is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Burdwan.

Mr William Masters, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Tehta, is appointed to be Sub-Deputy Opium Agent of Hajeepore.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment in Bengal, with effect from the 1st March 1874:—

To be Ex Engr, First Grade—Roberts, Mr L R, Ex Engr, Second Grade. Second Calcutta Division.

To be Ex Engr, Second Grade—Joll, Mr H, Ex Engr, Third Grade, First Calcutta Division.

To be Ex Engrs, Third Grade—May, Capt J, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, Sarun District.

Neil, Capt G F E S, Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, Offg Asst Secy in this Dept.

To be Ex Engr, Second Grade—Mr H, Unwin, Engr Engr, Third Grade Brahminee Division.

Mr G [illegible] St A Nixon, Asst Engr, Third Grade, Personal A[illegible] to the Supg Engr, Orissa Circle, is granted sick leave f[illegible] months, with effect from the date on which he availed [illegible] the same.

Mr G W Faulkner, Asst Engr, Second Grade, Brahm[illegible] Division, passed in the Departmental Standard on the 16th March 1874.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief
Adjutant General's Office, Head Qu[illegible]
Poona, 4th April, 18[illegible]

The Commander-in-Chief is pl[illegible] [illegible]ing appointments:—

28th Regt N I—Col Fra[illegible] to make the follo[illegible] officiate as Comdt, vice [illegible], Second in Command, 14th N I, [illegible]

14th Regt [illegible] Briggs on furlough.

Second in [illegible] Lieut Col Hill, Wing Officer, to officiate as Maj [illegible]and, vice Col Francis offg Comdt 26th N I.

Lieut [illegible] Woodhouse, S C, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice [illegible] Col Hill.

Actg Depy Surgn Genl Wyllie, M D, is posted to the Northern Division as a temporary measure.

Surg A H Hughes, M D, is transferred from general duty, Bombay, to general duty Northern Division.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard Test:—

Lieut G P F Byng, 105th Foot.

The undermentioned men are reported to have qualified as Telegraph Signallers:—

56th Foot.

No 1420 Private J Lowry.
No 1533 " R Russell.
No 1504 " E Wells.
No 902 " J Wild.

108th Foot.

No 2529 Private P Connolly.
No 2413 " G Rouse.

The following arrangements are confirmed:—

2nd Regt Light Cavalry—Maj Sykes officiated as 2nd in Command, Captain Gabb as 2nd Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties, and Lieut Jones as 3rd Squadron Officer from the 25th Jany to the 26th Feb 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Nusseerabad Brigade Order, dated 21st March 1874, directing Capt Watling, 23rd N L I, to act as Station Staff Officer at Nusseerabad during the absence of the Bgde Maj on duty.

83rd Foot—Regimental order, dated 17th March 1874, appointing Lieut J W Anderson to act as Interpreter to the Regt from 9th idem as a temporary measure, and during the absence of Lieut Buckland.

25th Regt N L I—Regimental order, dated 26th March 1874, directing Maj Chapman to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Maj Woodhouse as Wing Officer during such time as Lieut Col Fairbrother may officiate as Comdt.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, April 4.)

The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Capt T W Hogg, Offg Cantonment Mag, Jabalpur, to be a Mag of the 1st Class, in the Jabalpur District.

Mr R Logan, Asst Comr, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Register, Judicial Comr's Court, Central Provinces.

The Chief Comr is pleased to appoint Mr S Jacob, Asst Comr, to be a Mag of the 1st Class in the Nagpur District. Mr S Jacob, Asst Comr, is posted to the Nagpur District.

Mr J C Davidson, tempy Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, in transferred from the Warora Colliery to the Kanhan Division, with effect from the 1st current.

Mr J Y Davidson, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Warora Colliery, to the Kanhan Division, with effect from the 16th ultimo.

Mr W H P Sherman, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Sagar Road to the Wardha Valley Coal (State) Railway Division.

Mr R J B Thomson, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Jabalpur to the Sagar Road Division.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, April 2.)

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Lieut-Col H B Urmston, Depy Comr, Rawalpindi, to officiate as Officer on Special Duty in Kashmir during the absence of Mr H Le or Wynne.

Surgn Maj E O Tandy, Civil and Staff Surgeon, Firozpur, is placed in charge of the civil medical duties of the head-quarters of the civil sub-divisional officer at Kasur, with effect from such date as Surgn-Maj H F Williams vacated the appointment.

Mr T Troward, Asst Comr, Hissar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st March 1874.

Surgn-Maj H Thom, 3rd Punjab Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Gurdaspur, vice Surgn-Maj Fairweather, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the forenoon of the 30th March 1874.

Mr A J Hammond, Asst Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from the Firozpur to the Peshawar district.

Mr F E Rose, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 2nd Division, Ambalah and Lahore Road, is allowed leave on private affairs for six months, with effect from the 15th April 1874, or any subsequent date.

Mr T B Morris, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, has passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr R G Kennedy, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr G P Milne, Offg Ex Engr, Hansi Division, Western Jamna Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, in extension of the leave granted him.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice:—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up til 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	1

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... " 0 8 as.

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

'THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,'

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1874.

WE have already referred to the resolution issued by Government last month regarding the number of civil suits now pending against Government, and the nature and amount of the several claims, and we commended its candour and honesty. A special officer, it seems, has been appointed to ascertain how matters stand in respect to each particular case, as regards both law and facts, and he will, after consulting the law officers, advise Government as to the course to be pursued in each instance. But the question which naturally arises is, how long will this go on? At present the special officer has been appointed for three months; and supposing that within that time he is able to report on all the cases now pending, after what cycle of years is he again to be appointed? How long will it take for matters to return to the state of confusion in which they evidently are at present? The fact is that the system is radically wrong and cannot be cured by any number of special officers appointed any indefinite number of times. It is not necessary now to discuss the policy of Government letting itself be sued in its own Courts. The right of a subject to complain in the Civil Courts against the acts of the administrative authorities has been admitted so long in this country that its withdrawal, even if desirable, would not be practicable. In the same way it is evident that a partial withdrawal of the right cannot be carried out without working injustice. And that is the reason why Mr. Ellis's Revenue Jurisdiction Bill must go to the wall. Its very *raison d'être* is the fact that in Rutnagherry the acts of the Revenue Survey Officers have been questioned. Government have now admitted that these acts have been illegal and unjust. It is also admitted that it is in a great measure due to the action of the Civil Courts that the illegality and injustice have been brought to light. Yet Government propose to pass a law, in order to prevent the Civil Courts from ever exercising such a useful function in future. This of course can never be carried out.

The question then is, admitting the fact that Collectors can be sued in the Courts of their own districts, how can Government ensure that it shall not often be committed to a line of action indefensible not only on legal but on moral and political grounds? The fact that a special officer may now report that many actions are indefensible, and should be compromised forthwith, will not prevent similar actions being defended in future. The answer is two-fold. Firstly, the remedy lies with the Collectors themselves. They should remember that the days have passed when the natives took the *Sirkar's* order as *law*. The people of this country have now become fully alive to the importance of what they are pleased to call their vested rights. These are recognised by the Civil Courts. Therefore it is essentially necessary that every Government official should realise that a certain proceeding need not always be right because it is directed by him. However useful may have been in former days the rule *sic volo, sic jubeo, stet pro ratione voluntas*, it does not now apply. This advice, though so simple, is not uncalled for. If we may judge from the report of a mofussil case lately tried in the Bombay High Court, a certain Collector first refused to deliver some promissory notes to a party whose property they were, and then when decency forbade him retaining them any longer, he gave them up unendorsed, which of course amounted to not giving them up at all. It is astonishing how soon men, who are clothed with a little brief authority, are able to soar above all such mundane considerations as those of law. We have created a love of litigation, and then expect that it will never try to spend its force against us. But the sooner all Government officials disabuse themselves of these notions the better it will be for them and for the country. A point worthy of notice is how prone an official is to regard solely his own department. An officer in the Salt Department thinks that the permanence of the British Government in India depends upon the increase of salt revenue. An officer of the Police thinks it high treason for any one to breathe a suspicion that his men are not excellent detectives, or that they sometimes "get up" a case. And so on, with all departments. What is true of a part is also true of the whole. And Government may be assured, that unless its officers learn to look beyond the particular groove in which they are running, it will often be committed to lines of action indefensible not only on legal but on moral and political grounds. Secondly, the remedy lies with the law officers of the Crown. These are the Advocate-General, the Legal Remembrancer, and the Government Solicitor. The latter is simply a solicitor practising in the Presidency town, and employed by Government in the way of his profession The two former are different. They are of course barristers, but while they often do not move outside the Presidency town, they are called upon to advise Government on important points connected with local usages and tenures with which they have no acquaintance at all. The result is patent. Government is often committed to lines of action which when the facts are really known are indefensible. It is perfectly certain now, that if the history of the Khote tenure [illegible] fairly stated, and the facts which led [illegible]duction into the Bombay Survey Act of the two sections relating to the Khotes and their tenants laid before the Government law officers, that ruinous course of litigation would not have ensued which has resulted in a perfect dead-lock. No blame can be imputed to the Advocate-General or to the Legal Remembrancer. They cannot be expected to have an intuitive knowledge of the mofussil. They give their opinions on what is laid before them, and as far as the dry law is concerned, no doubt their opinions are correct. But to cure the want of local knowledge we suggest the appointment of an Assistant to the Advocate General. This is something like what was proposed by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen in 1872, *i.e.* that a certain number of barrister civilians on their arrival in India should be appointed to be Deputy Government Advocates and public prosecutors, and should be bound, in consideration of their pay, to take up all Government cases, both civil and criminal. But the great mistake is to suppose that these officers would be of any use if appointed to such a post on their arrival in India. What is wanted is a knowledge of the country, and therefore an essential qualification would be service in the mofussil. We believe that any officer, with a spark of ambition, of between five and ten years' standing, would gladly accept the appointment, even though Bombay is so much more expensive than up-country. He would have the chance of private practice, which if he was worth anything would add considerably to his income. He would be at the head-quarters of the Government, and would come in for some of the pickings which are often available in the shape of University examinations, law lectureships, and so forth. The benefit to his mind would be manifold: he would gain in experience: he would be brought into contact with many men in a learned profession and of great ability; and lastly, he would have the opportunity of making a name. The benefit to Government would be great. The Deputy or Assistant to the Advocate General would be available for all special Government cases up-country. He could be sent to a district to collect the facts in any important case. His knowledge of local customs would be of service to his chief. The requisite funds could easily be found by abolishing the post of Legal Remembrancer, the Government Pleaders being all placed under the Advocate General, who with his Assistant would be quite enough to superintend the law-work of Government. It is very evident that some such plan as this is necessary to prevent matters coming to the pass which they have now reached.

ON Saturday night last the members of the Bombay Civil Service entertained the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker at dinner at the Byculla Club previous to his approaching departure on twelve months' sick leave to Europe. The entertainment was attended by a goodly number of the hon'ble gentleman's friends, members of his own Service, as well as by the greater part of the masculine *élite* of Bombay. Speeches being against the rules of the Club there was no spouting on the occasion, and people were therefore able to enjoy their wine without being bored to death by the rhetoric of would-be orators. The affair could not, however, be allowed to pass altogether in silence, and so at the usual time the Hon'ble Mr. Rogers in a very few words gave the health of his parting colleague, which was as briefly responded to by Mr. Tucker. However we may differ from Mr. Tucker in many respects, we nevertheless think that this tribute of respect by his Service and his friends was really deserved. Whatever his faults may have been in other respects he always stood firmly by his friends, and it is but reasonable on their part that they should in some way testify their gratitude. The hon'ble gentleman's intention to go home on one year's sick leave shows that as yet he has no intention of retiring altogether from public life in India, though whether he is to appear again on the Bombay stage is more than we can say. He gives charge of his portfolio to-day to Mr. Gibbs, and with that we may say his career as Councillor in Bombay ceases. A painstaking and hardworking man, he nevertheless has left very little to show to mark his five years' retention of office. We do not believe he ever spared himself any exertion, and it is more a misfortune than a fault that, possessed with such good intentions, his labours should be so little appreciated. Socially he is spoken of as a kind-hearted and clever man, and it is not every high departing official who can have so much said of him. The next outgoing mail steamer will, we understand, take him from Bombay, and by the same mail we understand that Sir George Campbell and Sir Wm. Muir also take their departure for Europe. We merely mention this as a co-incidence, though some reflections on the mention of the name of the former force themselves on our minds in connection with Mr. Tucker. For instance, we may say one wrote minutes—long-winded ones they were too—and gave them to the world, while the other is said to have written many minutes and torn them up again. We have no doubt that very many could appreciate the latter action somewhat more so than the former; though on the whole whatever Mr. Tucker has given to the world can stand being scrutinised in consequence of the previous consideration he always gave it. There is one thing we will say of him, and few will contradict it, we think, and that is, he was always ready to encourage worth when he saw it, understood it, and it pleased him, and further, he probably did not let private or personal considerations too much outweigh conditions he felt convinced were for the public good—he did not, we mean, do this more than the majority of Indian officials who have had his opportunities. He is said to have been a somewhat impracticable Councillor to work with, but there are few people without their faults, and impracticability combined with honesty and straightforwardness is not always to be looked lightly upon. We have had many things to say of Mr. Tucker's official life from time to time which this is not the moment to rake up, and which we therefore leave at rest. We, however, may wish him *bon voyage*, and we do so with as good wishes for his future as many who took every opportunity to land and to flatter him.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THERE is some talk in official circles that it is undecided as yet who should take up the Sanitary Commissionership on the departure of Dr. Lumsdaine. The Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* talks of the Superintendent General of Vaccination as being likely to be appointed, and this, it is to be hoped, will be the ultimate arrangement. However, it is hard to say what events may happen, and it is somewhere darkly whispered that the appointment would do very well not filled up at all. There is such a rage for retenchment in these days that nothing is safe, and there is no knowing to what length people may go to show themselves advanced reformers. Doing away with the Sanitary Commissionership would be a retrograde step we do not think safe to be undertaken at the present time. Lord Derby has expressed his opinions more than once pretty freely as to the public health and sanitation; and certainly his views are far from entertaining ideas of abolishing offices introduced to conduct the latter. It is not because our Sanitary Commissioner does nothing that there is not at the same time plenty to be done, and which requires the doing even seriously. We are glad to let the *Pi's* correspondent have the idea which he has borrowed from us, and which we hope the Bombay Government will yet carry out.

THE Director of Public Instruction is apparently determined to keep up the respectability of the English Professors who are brought out here for the Educational Department and at the same time to make students work a little harder than they do at present before entering a University. In reply to the Acting Principal of the Elphinstone College, he mentions his regret that a rule published in 1869-70 has not been enforced, as he has no doubt it is a proper and salutary regulation. He now desires that that rule should be again published, and that it may be explained regarding it that Government does not employ Professors from the English Universities to teach the rudiments of the classics, which ought to be learnt in our schools, and that if the Arts Colleges are to be anything more than schools, it is necessary to require of students who enter them that they shall have acquired as much knowledge of some prescribed classical language as the University requires at its entrance examination. The rule referred to is as follows:—"Students who matriculate at the Examination of 1874, and subsequent years, will not be admitted to a Government Arts College unless they have passed the Matriculation in a classical language, or having passed in a vernacular, are able to satisfy the Principal that they are qualified to pass the Matriculation in a classical language."

WE regret to have to state that the paragraph which appeared in the *Times of India* of yesterday regarding the sad state of Mr. Hall, Revenue Survey Superintendent for the Native States of Rewa Kanta, is but too true. A telegram reached Bombay yesterday to say that he was coming down from Baroda, in charge of Captain LaTouche, Superintendent of Police, Kaira, and notice was sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, to have apartments ready for his reception. The news is exceedingly distressing and will be read with regret by all who know Mr. Hall. It will not, however, be received with much surprise by them, for it is no secret in Guzerat that the unfortunate man has had frequent attacks of a nature similar to the one that has now terminated so lamentably. Some four years ago he was seriously affected—so much so that he went about with a loaded rifle saying he was being persecuted and about to be poisoned by some emissary on behalf of the Government and asserting that he would be the death of such emissary should he come in his way. Then by the exertions of some of his friends he was disarmed and pacified and the paroxysm wore off; but we understand similar paroxysms occurred at intervals more or less numerous till they have culminated in the present sad state of things. We cannot help remarking just now that if this wretched man had been taken in hand by competent hands on the first appearance of his serious aberration of intellect matters would wear quite a different aspect to-day—at least the tragic end which some unfortunates have met at his hands would have been prevented. No one thought then that the paroxysms which he showed were anything else but transitory, and few would take on themselves to come forward and suggest insanity where such a suggestion would inevitably cause the official ruin of the object of it. However, we think this but mistaken kindness that cannot be too seriously deprecated, and must observe that had Mr. Hall in some of his previous paroxysms been taken proper charge of the sad event which we now learn would have been prevented. It is all very well for friends to hush up matters of this description in the hopes of things mending at a future day; but they should always remember the great danger attending neglect of symptoms showing the seat of reason in a state of disturbance. We understand that the unfortunate man was married but very recently, and there are few but will sympathize with his poor wife in her present distressing circumstances.

THE following is the text of a letter in last Thursday's *Englishman*, addressed to the Editor:—

"The case *Sheik Babu Khitmutgar v. R. Knight*, reported in your issue of this morning, presents a feature sufficiently novel, no doubt, to attract the attention of others besides myself. That a Judge of an English Court should 'be amused' at the defendant suddenly destroying in open Court a document tacitly admitted to be *pro tem.* a record of the Court and which the Judge had just refused to deliver up to the destroyer, is perhaps not to be wondered at; but that the Judge should allow his amusement *to be apparent to the spectators* is, to say the least of it, startling."

The document alluded to was a certificate of character which, Mr. Knight alleges, the plaintiff, who had deserted from his service, had surreptitiously obtained from him, by misrepresentation, through some of the office peons of the Bengal Secretariat, and, having subsequently sued Mr. Knight for arrears of wages, produced in Court in support of his claim. Mr. Knight, it appears, applied to the Court to have the document restored to him, but the Court regretted its inability to comply with the request, while Mr. Ross, a pleader, as *amicus curiæ* remarked that the document was for the time being a part of the record in the case, and that the plaintiff would be entitled to claim it after the lapse of four days. Mr. Knight hereupon asked to see the certificate, and on its being handed to him deliberately destroyed it, and at the same time handed to the clerk a currency note to cover the decree and costs. This action it was which, according to the *Englishman's* report of the case, "caused a great deal of *amusement* to the *Bench* and to those present in Court" The italics are our own, and we think such a published report was well calculated to call forth the above letter. Mr. Knight's explanation of the way in which the certificate was obtained may no doubt be correct, and we are all sufficiently aware that native servants are well versed in all kinds of trickery; but we should have thought that so eminently practical a man as our old friend Mr. Knight professes to be would have been chary of attaching his signature without being aware of the nature of that which he was attesting. At any rate let us hope that the business of the Bengal Secretariat in Mr. Knight's department is not administered with the same absence of care. The *Englishman* of Friday tells us:—

The First Judge of the Small Cause Court on Wednesday last called on the Fifth Judge to state whether the report of a case said to have been heard before Mr. Jones, and headed "Sheikh Babu Khidmatgar *vs.* Robert Knight," and published in the *Englishman* of that day, was correct or not, and, if incorrect, in what respects. Mr. Fagan has also called on Mr. Sanderson, the Public Prosecutor, to take measures promptly to bring the defendant in that case before the Magistrate under three sections of the Penal Code."

Mr. Knight therefore will have to answer for his "contempt of court," and we presume that the Fifth Judge will be called upon to "show cause" for his *amusement*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LOCK-OUT OF UNIONISTS.

LONDON, 5TH APRIL.

Sixteen hundred Unionist farm labourers in the Eastern Counties have been locked out by the masters.

WRECK OF THE VICTORIA NYANZA.

The Victoria Nyanza has been wrecked; three of the crew were drowned. Hopes are entertained of saving the ship should fair weather continue.

THE ACHEEN WAR.

PENANG, 5TH APRIL.

Reuter's Agent contradicts the recent report that Dutch schooners were violating the blockade of the Acheenese pepper ports.

LONDON, 4TH APRIL.

3 per cent. Consols, for account........ 92¼.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 95.
Bar Silver .... 58¼.

The sum of £101,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for France.

Arrivals—Corinna, Abbotsford, and Shahpore.

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Lady Haines arrived at Ootacamund on the 30th ultimo.

HIS Excellency the Governor, Lady Hobart, and staff leave Madras this evening by special train for Ootacamund, and are expected to arrive there on Wednesday afternoon.

THE Outram Statue has at length arrived in Calcutta. Alterations at the corner of Park Street—the site of the statue—have been going on for some time past. It is hoped that no delay will occur in having the statue placed in position.

THE Bokhara correspondent of *India Public Opinion* writes that the Russian Governor of Bokhara, who has just returned from an interview with the Czar, has written to Shere Ali Khan, Ameer of Cabul, that he will be held answerable for the conduct of the tribes under his control.

OWING to the appointment of Lieutenant Colonel Urmston as Resident at Cashmere, the following changes are to take place:—Mr. H. E. Perkins, Deputy Commissioner of Gujrat, is transferred to Rawulpindee, and Major J. B. Parsons, who has recently returned from England, will officiate for Mr. Perkins at Gujrat.

THE actual expenditure on education for the whole Presidency during the official year 1872-73 was Rs. 10,58,748. The estimated expenditure for the year which closes this day was Rs. 10,84,039. The estimate for the year 1874-75, just commencing, is Rs. 10,99,514, being a small increase of Rs. 15,475 over the estimate for 1873-74.

THE gross receipts of the East Indian Railway Company for the first eleven weeks of the current year exceed those of the year previous by £242,954-7-8, so that the excess on the first quarter of this year may be taken roughly at a quarter of a million sterling. This enormous increase of traffic is of course attributable to the famine.

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—"It is grievous enough to learn that the fine steamer the Chaldea is in imminent danger of becoming a wreck, but I think it is still more grievous to hear that the English soldiers on board behaved so badly. When I last wrote I knew from a private letter that their conduct had not been all that could be desired, but I was loth to mention it without fuller confirmation."

IT is reported that the following promotions and transfers are not unlikely shortly to take place:—Colonel Cracroft, it is stated, will very shortly be transferred to Umballa, to act as Commissioner of that Division, during the absence of Mr. Gore Ouseley, said to be about to act for Mr. Justice Lindsay on the Chief Court Bench; Mr. Elliot, C. S., being appointed to officiate for Colonel Cracroft as Commissioner of Delhi.

THE *Bombay Educational Record* hears with pleasure that Mr. Moreshwar Atmaram Tharkhad, Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, assisted by his sisters, is making a large collection of Indian spiders. It is impossible to over-estimate the services to science which might be rendered in many branches by intelligent observers and collectors stationed in remote places in the mofussil, and in many cases with almost virgin ground to work over.

THE *Sind News* says that the Rev. Mr. Sheldon has been desired to suspend street preaching for a time, as the Mahomedans are a little excited on seeing a tract on the Moslem religion, published some years ago at the Mission Press, Allahabad, sold in the Kurrachee bazaars. It is believed that some fanatics in Bombay have been instigating the people here to mischief by calling attention to a tract on their religion which however contains nothing that can be construed into an insult to their religious feelings.

THE thanks of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal have been conveyed to the Maharajah of Dooraon and his son Kover Radha Persad Sing for the liberality and public spirit evinced by them in the present crisis. They have contributed respectively Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,000 to the District Charitable Fund and the Buxar Sub-Divisional Fund, and have also made over to the Collector of Shahabad a sum of Rs. 9,000 to be expended as a relief measure in constructing part of the Saraya and Pooranda road, which runs within their estates, and they are moreover arranging to store grain to the value of Rs. 15,000 for the use of their ryots and servants.

FROM the statement prepared by Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner, Akola District, Berar, showing the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from 1st October 1873 up to week ending the 28th March 1874, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the seasons of 1872-73 and 1871-72, we find—That the total exports for the week ending 28th March 1874 were 2,14,147 full-pressed bales, 973 half-pressed bales, and 5,079 docras; total exports up to 28th March 1873, 136,369 full-pressed bales, 20,076 half pressed bales, and 10,999 docras; up to 28th March 1872, 112,420 full-pressed bales 30,167 half-pressed bales, and 7,954 docras.

AN extraordinary edition of the Bombay *Government Gazette* issued yesterday afternoon notifies that the Honourable Mr. Gibbs will take his seat in Council on the 7th instant, and the following appointments in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay are made, to take effect from that date:—The Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey to act in the place of the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, and the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to act for the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball. On the departure of the Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill on leave, the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas to act for the Honourable Mr. Justice Melvill, and Baron A de H. Larpent to act for the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.

THE OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL SYSTEM IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MALABAR, 29TH MARCH.

THE Madras Government have been lately reviewing the operations of all the Municipalities within the Presidency collectively; and from their proceedings on the subject a great deal of useful information may be gathered. The income of each Municipality and the incidence of taxation in each show the popularity which the municipal system is gaining in Southern India and the lightness of the burden of the rates and taxes on the tax-payers and the population generally. As the working of the system in the Madras Presidency may suggest improvements for the benefit of the Municipalities in the Bombay Presidency, I venture to furnish you with particulars which the said proceedings of the Madras Government afford.

In the official year 1872-73, the Madras Towns' Improvement Act of 1871 was in force in forty-six provincial towns, with a total municipal income, including the balance of the previous year, of Rs. 13,35,051, and an aggregate population of 1,161,835 souls. Thus the incidence of taxation per head of the population was, on an average, 11 annas and 11 pies. In almost all the Municipalities this incidence was not heavier than 13 annas per head of the population; but in Coonoor and Ootacamund it was as high as Rupee 1-8-10, and Rupee 1-10-0, respectively. The high incidence of taxation in these hill stations was owing to the large proportion of valuable European houses raising the incidence of the house-tax to a very unusual extent. The income arising from sources other than taxation consisted chiefly of contributions by Government or Local Fund Boards, Endowment Funds under the management of the Municipalities, and fees or rents for the use of municipal property or the exercise of dangerous or offensive trades requiring restriction by authority. The income from all sources was Rs. 11,12,936; but, as I have said, there was an opening balance, which amounted to Rs. 2,22,115.

To classify the total revenue. The proceeds of the rates on houses and lands amounted to Rs. 2,60,514, or 23·40 per cent. of the gross revenue. In five towns this tax was levied at the maximum rate of 7½ per cent. on the rental value, but the more usual rate was five per cent., which obtained in twenty-one Municipalities. The lowest rate adopted was 1½ per cent. in Vizagapatam, but the method of assessment varies so much in different localities that the rates at which the tax is imposed cannot always be taken as a criterion of the burden thereby thrown on the people. The incidence also is so much affected by local circumstances that it was much higher both per tax-payer and per head of the population in Ootacamund and Coonoor with the rate at five per cent., and even in Cochin at four per cent., than in any of the five towns, where the rate is the maximum rate of 7½ per cent. The tax on arts and professions was levied in thirty-seven Municipalities and yielded Rs. 1,81,435, or 16·30 per cent. of the gross income. This tax is generally unpopular, and its abolition has therefore been resolved upon. The income from tolls amounted to Rs. 3,27,152, and, as usual, it exceeded that from any other single source of revenue, and appears to be the least unpopular of all the municipal taxes. The Madras Government have, however, not lost sight of the undoubted objections which exist to the realization of a municipal income from the general traffic of the country incidentally passing through a town, and the question of devising some easily worked system by which the through traffic may escape taxation is under consideration. At Tinnevelly, a loop-line has been constructed outside municipal limits, by which through traffic may escape untolled. This arrangement may be generally adopted. Another item of income is the allotment by Government, which is generally made in the form of grants-in-aid to schools under municipal management and towards salaries of medical officers attached to municipal hospitals, whose time is partially occupied in treating Government servants and pensioners. Then, there was the Local Funds contributions, amounting to Rs. 40,614, made in aid of dispensaries and charitable institutions, and on account of trunk lines of road passing through municipal limits. The sum of Rs. 1,51,925 was the income of all the Municipalities independent of direct taxation. A portion of this was derived from rent of markets or car-stands, the proceeds of the sale of poudrette, avenue clippings, or old materials, and other similar sources of petty miscellaneous receipts. The larger portion is composed of the funds of endowed institutions.

The gross expenditure in the provincial Municipalities amounted to Rs. 11,02,403, and the unexpended balance at the end of the official year was therefore Rs. 2,22,648. The large balances to the credit of the various Municipalities have arisen, in some cases, by the reservation of large sums for utilization on the commencement of large projects, such as a water supply or drainage scheme. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 3,95,324, and the expenditure on elementary education rose from Rs. 19,075 in 1872-73 to Rs. 45,024 in 1872-73. The transfer of hospitals and dispensaries to the charge of the Municipalities has been attended with very great success, a marked improvement in the attendance having been observed in almost every instance. The up-keep of these institutions cost Rs. 1,13,722. The total outlay on conservancy in all Municipalities was Rs. 2,88,363, or rather more than 26 per cent. of the whole expenditure. The maximum was Rs. 23,647 in Madura with a population of 51,987; and the minimum Rs. 1,141 in Palcondah, a small town of only 8,812 inhabitants in the Vizagapatam district, in which it has been resolved to abolish the Municipality from the commencement of the next official year. Something was done towards lighting in all but nine of the Municipalities, and the reports of the several Municipal Commissions testify to a considerable improvement in the results obtained by the registration of births and deaths, though it cannot be said that a high degree of accuracy has been obtained. The total expenditure on management, collection, and supervision was Rs. 1,08,120, or about 9½ per cent. of the income of the year.

The income of the five Municipalities in the Malabar district in the past official years was Rs. 1,14,418. These Municipalities are Calicut, Cannanore, Paulghaut, Cochin, and Tellichery, and the population of all the five towns consists of 1,22,317 souls, according to the last census. At Calicut, the incidence of the total taxes per head of the population was 9 annas 10 pies; at Cannanore, it was 12 annas 4 pies; at Paulghaut, 9 annas 3 pies; at Cochin, 9 annas; and at Tellicherry, 12 annas 6 pies. In the Malabar district, the profession tax will be discontinued with from the 1st April next, as it is supposed to be quite unpopular But its incidence per head of the tax-payer is so light that some of the Municipalities have asked for the retention of the tax, and have stated that it is not unpopular, as it is believed.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LUCKNOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE are several very important suits now pending in the Civil Court, and Mr. Sackville Davis, of the Calcutta Bar, has lately arrived here, having been specially retained by Mr. Hollingbery, pleader, to conduct several heavy cases. Mr. Davis has been retained with Mr. Forbes of the Calcutta Bar by the Rajah Ameer Hussein Khan, a Nawab of great wealth and importance, to file a plaint against a Civil Servant for libel. Mr. Theodore Thomas, of the local Bar, has been retained in a suit of libel against this Civilian by the Rajah Farzand Ali, and it is probable that Mr. Jackson, the pleader, will be engaged by another Nawab, who has likewise, it is alleged, been libellously attacked. Several nice points as to privilege and justification will arise, and therefore, for this reason as well as from the high rank and wealth of the parties concerned, this suit may be regarded as a *cause célèbre*."

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SURAT.—During the last month there were 107 births and 213 deaths at Surat.

CIVIL HOSPITAL AT SURAT.—During the month of March last 603 patients were admitted into the Civil Hospital at Surat.

THE SURAT TREASURY.—On the 30th ult. five lacs of rupees were sent from the Surat Treasury to the Treasury at Broach.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft assumed charge of his appointment as Acting Municipal Commissioner yesterday.

DISTRICT JUDGE OF SURAT.—Mr. Walker, who has been appointed Acting Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his office last week.

THE whole of the gentlemen of the Special and and Common Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning at five minutes to 10.

SERIOUS BURNS.—A native child, aged about five years, was seriously burnt on Friday by his clothes having caught fire. The child was sent to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

MR. BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAE has been duly elected a life-member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, in terms of one of its rules on payment of Rs. 600.

ARRIVAL OF A CHIEF.—Maharaja Godhasing, a native Chief, arrived here on Saturday with about fifty followers, and has taken up his residence temporarily in a bungalow on the Warden Road.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Sunday at Oomercarry on the body of a Hindoo woman named Jankee. The jury came to the conclusion that she had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

RECOVERY OF COTTON BALES.—Eighteen bales of unpressed cotton have been picked up at sea by the tindals of some pattimars and brought here. They are at present in custody of the Water Police.

FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY.—It will be seen, by advertisement in another column, that the annual general meeting of life members and subscribers will be held in the Library premises at 6 P.M. this day.

A BRAHMIN IN TROUBLE.—A Brahmin of Veerumgaum was some time ago acquitted by the High Court on a charge of murder. The same man has again been arrested by the police for the murder of a woman by poisoning her.

DOUBLE MURDER AT THASRA.—A few days ago a sowar and a duffedar, employed in the Survey Department were murdered in the village of Thasra, in the Kaira collectorate. The perpetrators of the crime have not yet been discovered.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A Mr. A. M. Monteiro reported to the police the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 800 from his house at Cavel on Friday whilst he and his family were from home. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.—A Hindoo named Dhondee Sewa, while passing along the Mazagon road on Friday last, was knocked down by a runaway horse. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, Chundree and Luximee, women, were charged with stealing a silver waist chain, belonging to one Francis Antone. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE RECENT MURDER AT DUSKROHIE.—It will be remembered that a few days ago a gang of fifty persons entered a field in the Duskrohie Purgunnah, of the Ahmedabad collectorate, and murdered the owner of the field. A correspondent informs us that the perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested.

WE regret to announce the death yesterday morning of Mr. Sumsoodin Tayabjee, a brother of Mr. Cumroodin, solicitor High Court, and of Mr. Budroodin, barrister-at-law. Deceased was long resident at Havre, where he carried on the business of his firm, and came to Bombay only a short time ago.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—On Saturday at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Nursey Kessowjee, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with using threatening or insulting language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. He was adjudged guilty and fined three rupees.

ASSAULT.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, Manockjee Muncherjee and two other Parsees were charged with assaulting one Hormusjee Bhickajee, a clerk in the Custom House. The magistrate upon the evidence adjudged the defendants guilty and fined them five rupees each.

ASSAULT AND DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, one Saya Rama and two others were charged, the first two with assaulting a Parsee named Framjee Sorabjee, and the third with disorderly behaviour in a public place. Prisoners were adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10 each, with the alternative of fourteen day's imprisonment.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played this evening at the Esplanade band-stand by the Town Band :—

March..................." Fontainbleau,"..................Gurtner
Quadrille................" Cr morne Lancers"..........Herman
Selection..............." Faust" ....Godfrey
Waltz...................." Le Fées Volantes"............Strauss
Selection................. Assedis d'Leid "..............Petrella
Galop......................" Poona Race" ....Inzoli

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of Hoosseinkhan Rahimkhan, a laborer employed at the Soonderdas Spinning and Weaving Mill. The jury upon the evidence found that the death was caused by his having been accidentally scalded by water from the feed pipe of the boiler.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE EDITOR OF A NATIVE NEWSPAPER.—It will be remembered that a short time ago the editor and proprietor of the *Hitechu* newspaper was fined Rs. 500 by Mr. Fernandes, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, on a charge of defamation. The accused preferred an appeal to the Sessions Court which, against the conviction and sentence, it came on for hearing last week. The Judge after hearing the arguments on both sides reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be remitted to the accused.

FALSE PRETENCES.—A native Christian named Samuel Dorie was on Saturday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with obtaining by false pretences a quantity of sugar and tea, also four annas in cash from one Ahmed Hail, who has a shop in the Crawford Market. The prisoner went to the shop on Friday, and said that his master, Mr. Crooen, wanted sugar and tea for one anna and nine pies and also four annas in cash. Believing the message to be from Mr. Crooen complainant gave him the sugar, tea and money. From enquiries made by the complainant subsequently it turned out that the accused had no authority that morning to go to the shop. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FROM a statement that appears in our Epitome, we learn that the minds of some Native Christians in Travancore have been shaken from their propriety by a pamphlet issued at Bombay, declaring the first resurrection past and the Judgment Day as fixed for the 14th instant. It is rather odd that we in Bombay should have been kept out of this important intelligence till now. But then a prophet is not without honour save in his own country. We do not however think any can too soon prepare for the Day in question.—*Bombay Guardian.*

THE SONAPORE RIOT CASE.

THE argument of counsel that there was a misjoinder of prisoners in the Sonapore Riot case, on the ground that the unlawful assembly of Mahomedans and Parsees had no common object, seems to have prevailed. The Clerk of the Crown has intimated to the solicitor of the eight Parsee prisoners that his clients (as well as the two Parsees concerned in another case of the special calendar) will be retried to-day before a Special Jury—separately from the Mahomedan prisoners—on the same charges on which they were tried, together with three additional charges framed by the Clerk of the Crown. The Mahomedan prisoners will be retried after the trial of the Parsee prisoners is over.

AN ADDRESS TO MR. PEDDER.

A DEPUTATION of about 150 Parsees waited on Mr. W. G. Pedder, Municipal Commissioner, at the New Secretariat, at 5 P.M. yesterday, to pay their respects to him on the occasion of his departure to England. Mr. Pedder very courteously received the members of the deputation, on whose behalf Mr. Framroz Rustomjee read the following letter of thanks :—

To W. G. Pedder, Esq., &c.

"[illegible] and respected Sir,—We, the undersigned Parsee residents of Bombay, have learnt with regret the intelligence of your departure to England this day on six months' special leave of absence, and in token of the high esteem and respect borne towards you we beg leave respectfully to express our heart-felt thanks and gratitude for the extreme kindness and good feeling evinced by you during your tenure of the office of Municipal Commissioner for this city. We feel certain we are repeating the sentiments of the public in saying that the municipal affairs of this city were seldom administered so ably and systematically as has been the case during your short administration. We have only to express a hope that on your return to this country you will succeed in carrying out the several reforms which have been introduced by you with the object of reducing the burden of direct municipal taxation in this city; and that your future administration will be of such a nature as to win for you still greater affection from the population of this city. In conclusion, we consider it our duty to express to you our warmest acknowledgments for your strenuous exertion in restoring peace and confidence in the heart of the Parsees during the recent Mahomedan riots in Bombay. With hearty wishes for your future prosperity and welfare, we to beg to remain, &c.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE M. BANDOOPWALLA,
and about 200 others.

After the reading of the letter, flowers, bouquets, and garlands were presented to Mr. Pedder, who said, in reply, that he felt very thankful to the deputation for their kind appreciation of his humble services. He intimated that he was very glad to learn that his acts had met with the general approbation of the Parsees, and expressed a regret that the short time during which he held his post prevented him from carrying out his proposals into effects, but that on his return to India he would make it his particular study to take such measures as would alleviate to a certan extent the pressure of municipal taxation in Bombay. He deeply sympathised with the deputation for the sufferings the Parsee community had sustained during the recent Mahomedan riots, and expressed a hope that, by the time he returned to Bombay, perfect peace and tranquility would be restored.

Mr. Pedder then left with the procession of the Parsee deputation for the Apollo Bunder, where he was greeted by the Parsees with loud cheers on his taking his seat in the boat. Mr. Pedder acknowledged the kindness of the Parsees with repeated salutations.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. DELHI, Captain G. Lee, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton—Mr C R English, Colonel and Mrs Smart, Mr and Mrs John Smith, Major Maxwell, Lieut Smirke, Captain Elliott, Mr Thonbridge, Mr John Sharples, Mr John Morey, Mr W Arnold, Mr A Rowlings Mr and Mrs Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mr P O Campbell, Captain F Singleton, Mr E Chardon, Major C H Plowden, Mr and Mrs J Smith and two infants, Mr G Dixon, The Hon R Spankie, Mr Pugh, and Mr A C Tapp.

For Brindisi—Dr Palmer, Mr and Mrs Aitchison and daughter, Colonel Pelly, Mr W Lamb, Mr R Steel, Mr G Fitzgerald, Mr A C Cregan, Mr H Allingham, Mr and Mrs Pugh, Colonel A B Little, and Commander R M Gillson.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs C W Aitchison and child, Mr H S Cox, Mr J Fleming, Mr A Scott, Mr and Mrs Alan Ca ell, Mr and Mrs W H Newnham and child, Mr PBatty, Captain and Mrs R Graham Mayne and infant, Mr W G Pedder, Mr J W Sherer, Mr W Maxwell, Mr F L O Callaghan, and Mr W R Van Glehn.

For Suez—Major and Mrs Willoughby and child, and Mr S D Syrioti.

HIGH COURT.—7TH APRIL.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT.]

LONG CAUSES.

764-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotumdas Valubdas v The East India Bank and others—Manisty-Fletcher and Smith—Part heard.
125-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Dewjee Virjee v Poonja Waljee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.—Part heard.
324-72—Dallas and Lynch—The Framjee Cawasjee Patent Press Co. v The Apollo Press Company—Manisty and Fletcher.
144-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff v Henry Gamble Esq., and another—Rimington, Home and Langley.
286-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Javerbai and another v Mancooverbai, widow—Jefferson and Payne.
740-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Oojun Jugjeevun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luxmidas Khimjee and others v Morarjee Poonja—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII. of 1859.

Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Baycooverbai v Buldow Poorunmull.

SHORT CAUSES.

768-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Dinshah Manockjee Petit v Wishwanath Ramcrustna—Dallas and Lynch.
826-73—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Nancevow, widow v Shamjee Ramjee and another—No appearance.
8-74—In person—Hormusjee Bomonjee v Maneckjee Sorabjee A —No appearance.
10-74—In person—Hussunbhoy Jeewabhoy and others v Shamrao Narayen—No appearance
19-74—In person—Abraham Moosajee O v Samson Samuel No appearance
61-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Munilall Punamchund and others v Lackmandas—No appearance.
74-74—Dr. Dallas (for pauper)—Rajumma, widow v Baloo Gallee—No appearance.
81-74—M. M. Munshi—Dorabjee Byramjee F. v Marwadi Sewjeeram K—No appearance.
93-74—Junardhan—Sukharam Santujee v Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy C.—No appearance.
110-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Ootumvahoo, widow v Dhunajee Bhanjee—No appearance.
842-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Manockchund Cuppoorchund v Premchund Lalbhoy—No appearance.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 2nd April, compared with the statement issued on 28th March :—

LIABILITIES.	28th Mar. Rs.	2nd April Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000; Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... „ 10,00,000; Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share...... „ 11,71,215	71,71,249	71,72,250
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	74,10,223	56,78,598
Do. do. do. at Branches	29,90,318	33,49,668
Other Deposits	1,09,08,034	1,05,33,473
Post Bills	19,040	19,159
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,67,207	4,12,236
Rs.	3,03,66,271	2,84,65,284
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	20,62,323	20,62,323
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	15,69,231	13,10,929
Loans, on Security of do. do.	31,78,564	32,43,789
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,630	3,892
Bills Discounted	88,51,831	93,74,766
Stamps	5,312	5,194
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,02,855; Amount applied in reduction „ 95,0.0	4,07,855	4,07,855
Bullion	4,33,079	4,18,1 0
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,23,819	530,342
Cash and Currency Notes	1,34,93,627	1,11,1 ,274
Rs.	3,03,66,271	2,84,65,284

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. OOBUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 180 deck passengers.

THE SHIP KERKWOOD, 1,279 tons, Captain J. Sinnott, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,091 bales cotton, 43 bales wool, 1,000 cwts. galls, and 152 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP PENDRAGON, 1,277 tons, Captain C. Symons, sailed yesternay for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,330 bales cotton, 906 cwts. linseed, 274 cwts. coir yarn, and 250 cwts. horns.

THE S.S. EXCELSIOR, 917 tons, Captain Johnjoss, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Shields, (February 21st) via the Canal calling at Aden in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.

THE S.S. LADY LYCETT, 1,507 tons, Captain G. L. Eratt, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson and two children, Mr. Arnold, and Mr F. W. Smith.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S.S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Barrett, Mr. F. Maylis, Mr. M. P. Maylis, Mr. Hajee Mahomed Herotee, Captain Gillson R. N., Dr. A. S. G. Jacks, Mr. Melvill, eleven private of the 51 Regt., and forty two deck passengers and one horse.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SONAPORE RIOT.

THE trial of the Sonapore rioters—29 Mahomedans and 8 Parsees—was resumed on Friday morning before Mr. Justice Marriott and the same Special Jury. The Advocate-General and Mr. Lang, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson and Mr. Badroodin, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the Mahomedan prisoners. Prisoner No. 27 (a Christian) was undefended. Messrs Mayhew, Ferguson, Pherozsha Mehta, and Inverarity, instructed by Dr. Dallas, appeared for the Parsee prisoners.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE CONTINUED.

The evidence for the defence was continued as follows :—

Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee said—I live in Cavree Mohla and am a clerk in the office of Messrs. Albert Kunkler & Co. On Friday, the 15th February last, I left with two others the bungalow of a friend at Girgaum and was going to my house about half-past 8 o'clock. I came by the Cowasjee Patell tank and reached the Bhooleshwur road about a quarter to 9 or 9 o'clock. When near the Bhooleshwur temple we saw a crowd of Seedees coming by the Bhoywada road. They were singing as usual "La Illa Il Lallah." We stood aside, thinking that they would pass. We were much alarmed. We stood exactly near the steps of the Bhooleshwur temple. No sooner we saw them, we went on one side. As soon as they saw us, they commenced shouting "deen, deen." All of them had sticks in their hands. Brandishing their sticks they came running towards us, and we were alarmed. The Brahmins, who were in the temple, said to us, 'Come in, come in.' We ran in. They took us to a dhurmsalla in the temple premises, made us sit there, and closed the doors. There was no European officer on horseback with the procession, not even a sepoy. I know the temple for years. Along-side the gate there is a long wall facing the street. It is about eight or nine feet high from the road. On the other side of the gate are shops for selling flowers.

To Mr. Branson—There were about 450 or 500 persons in the procession. About 40 or 50 men, who formed the front of the procession, came running as they saw us. We went in, fled to the dhurmsalla, and shut the door.

To the Advocate General—A man in the road cannot see over the wall into the compound of the temple. It is very high.

To Mr. Mayhew—After we got into the dhurmsalla, the Brahmins inside the temple premises shut the doors.

Rustomjee Sorabjee said—I work, in cane-work and live near the fish market. On Sunday, the 15th February last, I was at Girgaum with some friends. We left Girgaum about half-past 8 o'clock and were coming towards Bhooleshwur. As we approached the Bhooleshwur temple we saw a Mussulman procession coming from Bhoywadda lane. We stopped near the steps of the temple. No sooner did they see us than they commenced shouting "deen, deen." They had sticks in their hands. We were very much afraid. Some Hindus and a sepoy, who were in the gateway, said to us "Come in." We entered the gate; the Hindus took us to a dhurmsalla; they made us sit there; and closed the doors of the dhurmsalla. We remained about fifteen minutes and left by the back door.

Jamsetjee Cooverjee said—I am a coach repairer. On the morning of Sunday, the 15th February last, I was with the last two witnesses near the gate of the Bhooleshwur temple. A Mahomedan procession came from Bhoywadda. Seeing us, they rushed towards us, shouting "deen, deen." They had sticks in their hands. We were taken into the temple, thence to a dhurmsalla, and were made to sit there. The Hindus shut the doors.

To Mr. Branson—About 40 or 50 men came running towards us. We were alarmed.

To Mr. Mayhew—We were about fifteen or twenty paces from the temple when we saw the procession coming out of Bhoywadda lane.

Choonilal Pranjeewundas said—I keep a shop near Kharra Koova. On Sunday morning, the 15th February last, I had gone to the Bhooleshwur temple to worship. While in the gateway of the temple, I saw a Mussulman procession passing by. The gate of the temple was at first open, but it was afterwards closed because the Mussulmans in the procession came to beat the Parsees. I knew one of them before. I, the Purdesee, and some others, told the Parsees to come in. I don't know what became of the Mussulmans or whither they went. I remained about ten minutes in the temple and afterwards passed out of a small window or wicket in the gateway.

To Mr. Branson—Five or seven persons shut the gate of the temple. The Mussulmans said to the sepoy "Bring out the Parsees." They tried to enter, but we closed the gate. I did not see the Parsees struck. Had they remained outside they would have been struck.

To the Court—I know the time was about a quarter to 9 a.m.

To Mr. Mayhew—When passing by the Moombadevi Chowkey, I saw by the clock that it was half-past 8 a.m. and it took me about a quarter of an hour to go to the temple.

Mr. Ferguson tendered the Hindu petition in evidence.

Mr. Branson withdrew his objection to its admission.

The Advocate General still objected to its admission until it was regularly produced.

Mr. Ferguson said he would call Mr. Souter to produce it.

The Advocate General said Mr. Souter was too unwell to attend, and that his clerk or Mr. Edginton would produce it.

Bomanjee Rustomjee said—I am a Parsee dustoor and live in Dadysett Agiary lane opposite the fire-temple. There are twelve Parsee houses adjoining mine. On Sunday morning, the 15th February last, a police sepoy came and told me something, in consequence of which the doors and windows of my house and of other houses were closed. I looked through the venetians and saw a Mussulman procession pass by.

Mr. Branson objected to the witness being asked any question as to what he was told.

Mr. Ferguson complained of defendants being hampered by the co-defendants.

Witness continued—I saw a funeral procession passing by. A sepoy in front of the procession said something. The Mussulmans had thick sticks in their hands and were shouting "deen, deen." Some were singing "La Illah Il Lallah." They walked away. About half an hour after, the Mussulmans came back creating a disturbance, shouting "deen, deen." There was no European officer on horseback with the procession. They passed the fire temple, about 9 or a quarter past 9 o'clock.

To the Advocate General—No police guard was placed at the door of the fire-temple on Friday night. On Saturday four or five policemen were stationed there. I saw no European officer there. The police guard was at the gate on Sunday. I was afraid of a disturbance near my own house and did not go out. I know there is a police chowkey about 100 yards from the fire-temple on the Breach Candy road.

To Mr. Ferguson—I don't know that the Parsees had employed a number of Europeans to guard the fire-temples.

Dinshaw Bhickajee said—I am a merchant and remember Sunday morning, the 15th February last. I live opposite Dadysett fire-temple. A sepoy came to my house about a quarter to 9 o'clock, and in consequence of what he said we closed our house. I looked out of a window on the first storey. The were about 500 Mussulmans in a procession. They had thick sticks in their hands and were shouting "deen, deen." They did nothing else: they threw stones in our fire-temple. The usual number of persons in a Mussulman funeral is about 50 or 60. I have lived in that house 35 years; but I never saw such conduct in a Mussulman procession. There was no European officer with the procession. I was much alarmed and was afraid to show myself to the crowd in consequence of what the policeman had said. I looked through the venetians of my window.

Cowasjee Dadabhoy said—I deal in grain and live in one of the houses opposite Dadysett fire-temple. On Sunday morning, the 15th February last, I saw a funeral procession pass by my house. I had closed my house in consequence of what a police sepoy came and told me. It was a large procession. I had never seen such a large procession before. The men were brandishing their sticks and shouting "deen deen." They came in an excited state, creating a disturbance. I had half opened my window, and two Mussulmans shook their sticks at me. I closed the window, and soon after heard the noise of a stone striking my window.

Hurrilal Pranjeewandass said—I am a share-broker and reside in Dadysett Agiary lane. On Sunday, the 15th February last, I saw a Mussulman procession pass by. It was the largest Mussulman procession I have ever seen. Generally there are 25 or 30 men in a Seedee procession. There were about 400 or 500 persons in the procession of Sunday the 15th. They were armed with sticks. Members of funeral processions do not carry sticks. The procession was a little disorderly. Hearing a loud noise I went and stood at a window. They were singing and shouting "deen, deen." They were passing as if going to a battle. There was no European officer with them. I was alarmed.

Ardaseer Bomanjee said—I am a clerk in the employ of the Official Assignee and have likewise got a share in a fire-wood warehouse. On Sunday, the 15th February last, I was in my warehouse about 9 or half-past 9 A.M., when I saw a Mussulman procession. There were 500 or 700 persons. I have lived in that lane since my infancy. The usual number of persons in Mussulman processions varies from 20 to 80. The men in the procession had sticks in their hands. My partner Eduljee was with me. Seeing us, they came shouting "deen, deen," and brandishing their sticks. We escaped by the back door of the warehouse. Had we remained there we should have been dashed to pieces. On Saturday, the 14th February last, I saw two funeral processions pass. They consisted of from 20 to 25 persons. They were not molested in the least.

To Mr. Branson—I had five or seven Ghattees in the rear of the warehouse. We ran for our lives. Sticks were struck against the door of the house of my Parsee partner adjoining the warehouse.

Essoba Wittoba said—I am a clerk in Mr. Gamble's office and live in old Sonapore lane, opposite the burial-ground. I saw a procession coming through that lane on Sunday, the 15th February last. I was in the last witness's warehouse. After the members of the procession rushed at these Parsees, the latter ran away. I stopped there. The procession passed down the lane. The members were excited and were shouting "deen, deen." They had sticks in their hands. The usual number of persons in processions varies from 5 to 75.

Eduljee Dossabhoy said—I live in Sonapore lane in a house which overlooks the Mahomedan burial-ground. On the 15th February last, after running away from the warehouse, I entered my house by the back way. I went up to the third storey of the house. I saw from my window that the procession had entered the burial-ground and were carrying a bier towards the night soil depot. I saw no other bier. At the same time about 40 or 50 persons came with sticks out of the gate and commenced to strike with sticks against the door of my house. I went to the staircase and was alarmed. They returned to the burial-ground, and I went back to my window. Some poor persons are in the habit of keeping bundles of burnt pieces of bamboo in the ground. They took up the bundles and cut them into pieces with axes. A crowd of Mussulmans came from the direction of the night soil depot to the mosque. A bier was taken out of the back of the mosque, and I saw sticks taken out of the bier. Before the procession turned back, I saw Mr. Mills at the gate of the burial-ground. The Mahomedans with sticks in their hands wanted to pass out. Mr. Mills tried to prevent them, but, not minding him, they passed out and went shouting "deen, deen."

Mr. Branson—Now, Mr. Eduljee, I warn you that the relatives of the deceased will be here to give evidence. Do you still adhere to what you said?

Witness—Yes. I did not say there was no dead body; but I say positively that I saw sticks taken out of the bier near the mosque.

To the Advocate-General—I saw only one bier at first. I did not see the other bier until I saw sticks taken out of it. My house is the tallest house opposite the gate of the burial ground. I can see from my window on all sides even beyond the mosque, which has only one storey.

Henry Green said—I live at Chundunwady and am a clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Two of my windows overlook the burial-ground. On the 15th February last, I went to Mr. Pepyn's house; and from his room I saw a procession in the burial-ground. It came facing to the night soil depot. It consisted of Seedees and Mahomedans, some of whom had sticks in their hands. There were no Parsees in the road as I went up into Mr. Pepyn's house. Two of the Mahomedans were digging a grave; the rest were sitting or standing. I went and sat down at a window. I saw stones come over the dust-box to a Parsee's house, which is opposite the wall of the night soil depot. In about five minutes, I saw a number of Parsees rush up and stand between the night soil depot and the Parsee house. Two sepoys came and told the Parsees to go away. They said they did not come to kick up a row, but only to protect their fire-temple and their houses. While the sepoys were with the Parsees, the Seedees threw stones at them. The Parsees retaliated by throwing stones among the Seedees. The latter them came out over the dust-box, and a fight ensued between the Seedees and Parsees.

To the Court—There are four windows to the house, two of which overlook the graveyard.

To Mr. Branson—My salary is Rs. 30 a month. I have no Parsee superior in the Railway office.

To the Advocate General—Pepyn's house is on the other side of the dust-box. Underneath is a stable, and Popyn lives above it. I have had no breakfast there. I saw a European constable and two native policemen in the graveyard close to the dust-box. We saw stones coming over the dust-box and hitting the centre window of the Parsee's house on the second storey. I saw two panes of glass smashed. I saw a Parsee woman at a window on the second storey. When the stones were thrown the windows of the Parsee house were closed. There were no venetians to the windows. There were only three glass windows. I saw nobody at the windows after they were shut. There was nothing in its outward appearance to show that it was a Parsee house. No more stones were thrown until the Parsees came. First two or three sepoys came over the graveyard wall, and then a constable came. The sepoys said—"Go away from here." The Parsees said, "We have not come to kick up a row; we are here to guard our houses and our temples." A few of them spoke to the sepoys in a loud tone. I was at the time as calm as I am now. I heard the European tell the Parsees in Hindustani to go away. The Parsees spoke to him in Hindustani in the same way. I did not hear any Parsee say to the constable—"The police won't protect us; and we will protect ourselves." I was summoned in this case on the 5th March last. I had not spoken to any body before I was summoned about this matter. Before I was summoned, I went on the 24th March to Dr. Dallas's office. One Dhunjeebhoy took me there. I am to get no payment for giving my evidence.

Mr. W. H. Payne said—I am a solicitor of the High Court. On Saturday, the 14th February last, I went with the Hon. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and his son to Khetwady. He had conversation in my presence with European constables.

Mr. Branson and the Advocate General objected to witness giving the conversation.

Mr. Inverarity said one of the points in the case of his clients was that the police were not sufficient to protect them, and he wanted to show in evidence that the police officers themselves admitted they were in an exhausted state.

His Lordship would not allow the question to be put.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Lordship to take a note of the question, which was—"Did any one of the police constables make a statement to you about the insufficiency and exhaustion of the police force?"

His Lordship took a note of the question, but would not allow it to be put.

Witness continued—I did not see any thing for the Parsees to be alarmed at. I did not know what was in their minds. I saw no Mahomedans in the street.

The foreman of the jury (reading from a memorandum) begged respectfully to represent to the Court that, in their opinion, any further evidence was unnecessary as to the occurrences of the two days preceding the 15th February or as to the state of feeling in the Parsee and Mahomedan community.

Mr. Mayhew said he wished to call Mr. Ravenscroft to show that it was generally believed by the Parsees, on Saturday, the 14th, that the Mahomedans were coming into their quarter in a funeral procession on the morrow, and that the Parsees were on that day in a state of great alarm. The learned counsel asked if the jury applied their representation to evidence to that effect.

His Lordship thought that that was hardly included in the jury's memorandum.

The foreman said the jury had no objection to evidence being called to the effect mentioned by Mr. Mayhew.

Augustus Britto said—I am a time-keeper in the employ of the Municipality. I remember Sunday morning, the 15th February last. About 10 o'clock, I was taking a muster of the sweepers near the night soil depot. While doing so, I saw four or five Seedees on the burial-ground wall near the second gas lamp. They were looking at Parsee houses in all directions. They were looking at a Parsee house opposite the night soil depot. I saw some stones fall down where I was mustering. They came over the wall. They were large stones. Afterwards at the corner of the graveyard I saw a number of Seedees over the wall and throwing stones at the Parsee house. I saw no Parsees there. Four minutes after, 40 or 50 Parsees came to the corner; and then the Seedees recommenced to throw stones. They threw stones at the Parsees. I looked at the Parsee house and saw a Parsee woman retiring from the window. I saw some panes of glass in the Parsee house broken. Just as the two stones fell at my feet, I ordered the sweepers into the depot, and I stood at the door of the depot. I stood facing the south wall of the graveyard.

To Mr. Branson—I stood there until Mr. Mills came.

To the Advocate General—There was no quarrel between the Seedees and the bhunghees. The Parsees were more likely to throw stones at the bhunghees than the Seedees at the bhunghees. I don't know at whom the stones were thrown.

To Mr. Mayhew—From where I was standing, I could see the stones coming over the wall of the graveyard.

Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Patell said—I live in Mirza Oilmaker's street, and am secretary to the Broach Mills Company, and honorary secretary to two other charitable institutions.

The Advocate General—Is the Broach Mills Company a charitable institution? (A laugh.)

Witness continued—On Saturday, the 14th February, it was largely known in the Parsee community that a Mahomedan funeral was to come down the following day and pass towards Dhobie Talao and the Hormusjee Wadia fire-temple. On that day, as far as my information went, two of our fire-temples were unprotected. A meeting of Parsee sethias was held that day to consider what measures should be taken to protect the Parsees' property and fire-temples and to prevent a repetition of the devastation of the preceding Friday. A committee was appointed. About seventy-five Ghattees, Purdesees, and others were engaged by us to protect our properties. We did not make any application that night to the police for protection. It was, 1 o'clock on Sunday morning when this conversation took place, and we told Mr. Souter that we were apprehensive of an attack on our fire-temples. Mr. Souter said he had just then been through the Mahomedan quarters, and that there were no symptoms of any intended attack; that the police were on the watch and would protect us. We sent a mounted messenger to Dhobie Talao and the Mussulman burial ground, and as he brought news about 2 A.M. that every thing was quiet, we went to our respective houses. On Sunday forenoon, between 11 o'clock and 12 o'clock, Mr. Edginton and other police officers came to the south end of Dhunjee Doongri Street which is in the rear of Syed Abdool Rahmon Street. Mr. Edginton said he came from Dhobie Talao, and he asked me to act as an interpreter between him and a number of Parsees who had collected there. He made an address or speech to the Parsees, which I interpreted. It had reference to what had occurred at Dhobie Talao that morning, and to the conduct of the Parsees on the occasion.

Mr. Branson objected to the witness stating what he had heard Mr Edginton say.

Mr. Mayhew cited an authority to show that such a statement was admissible.

Mr. Ferguson said that it was most material to the defence to show that, in the opinion of a chief police officer, the Parsees were blameless, and that their arrest was an after-thought.

The Advocate General objected to the statement being admitted, as the effect of it would simply be to substitute Mr. Edginton for the jury.

His Lordship did not allow the question to be put.

Witness to the Advocate General—I don't know that since Friday, the 13th February last, police guards were placed at the fire-temples. I may have heard reports, but have no personal knowledge. I have been sitting in Court and assisting the conduct of the defence at certain parts of the day.

To Mr. Mayhew—I know the Parsees engaged European sailors for guarding their temples.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft examined by Mr. Inverarity said—I am Acting Collector of Bombay. On Saturday the 14th of February my carriage was stopped in the evening at the foot of Malabar Hill by Parsees. They said they thought it was the carriage of Mr. Souter, and that they were looking for him in order to inform him that a Mahomedan funeral was to pass through their quarters next day, and they thought there would be a breach of the peace from the large concourse of Mahomedans who were to accompany the funeral. They had been to Mr. Souter's house, but had not found him in.

Mr. Robert Ross examined by Mr. Mayhew—I am a pile driver and live at Byculla. I made a contract for piece work at Dhurrumter, at Alibaug. I know the prisoner Nusserwanjee Bazonjee (No. 31.) He is a carpenter and worked for me for 14 days at Dhurrumter. He commenced work for me on the 2nd of February. I paid him off between two and three o'clock on the 15th. I saw him there on the morning of the 15th. I had other persons working under me. Rama Govind was my contracter on the works. I had two other carpenters besides the prisoner.

To the Advocate General the witness stated that he paid the prisoner 1 rupee a day. He paid him Rs. 14 for 14 days' work. He had no receipt of the payment, but only a pay abstract. There was a steam ferry between Bombay and Alibaug, which took two hours to go the distance. I left Alibaug at 2 p.m. and Bombay at 5 a.m.

To the Jury the witness said he did not keep a time-book. It was not usual to do so when a man was engaged for only a few days. The prisoner had finished his work on Saturday the 14th of February.

Question from the jury—That was 13 days' work, why did you pay him Rs. 14?

Witness—He had finished the work very quick, so I paid him for an extra day.

Mr. DeCruz said—I am sometimes an inspect or and sometimes take contracts. I know prisoner 31. I was at Alibaug in February. I saw the prisoner at work there engaged at the pier work. I saw the prisoner at work up to the 15th. I saw him for 10, 12 or 15 days. I saw him there on the 15th in the morning and also in the afternoon about 2 or 3 o'clock. I did not see him again. The 15th was a Sunday.

To the Advocate General—I went to Dhurumter to Mr. Ovans, the Collector, for employment. I went on the 1st of February in a sailing boat. I stayed there 25 days. I lived at the house of one DeMello at Alibaug, and went every second or third day to Dhurumter to see the pier works. On the 15th I went to look at the works. The works were stopped for the Sunday. Before going to Dhurumter I didn't know the prisoner. I made no acquaintance with him, but merely saw him. I have been sick ever since returning from Alibaug. In January I kept a boarding house in Duncan Road. I am indebted to many persons. I didn't go to Alibaug to escape my creditors.

Pestonjee Nusserwanjee said—I am a fitter and carpenter. I have known Nusserwanjee Bejonjee for about a year. I was engaged under Mr. Ross at Dhurumter. The prisoner was also engaged. We left for the work together on the 2nd of February. We returned together on the 17th. While we were at work we lived together near the works. The work was finished on Saturday and we were paid off on Sunday. We were paid for 14 days. We were at Dhurumter together all Sunday and Monday.

To the Advocate-General—I have never been in jail. I was once charged with running away with women, but I was not in fault. (Laughter.)

Judge—I don't understand the charge. Did you run away with a woman?

Witness—I beg your pardon, Sir, I am a family man. (Loud laughter.)

Pestonjee Framjee examined by Mr. Ferguson—I am a shroff and have a shop in the New Crawford Market. I knew Dorabjee Nusserwanjee. He lived in my father's house. He has been my father's tenant for three years. I heard of the disturbance of the 15th of February about 10 o'clock in the morning. Dorabjee was with me. He was in his storey of the house and I in mine. I know he was there because he goes to his office at 10 o'clock. I saw him immediately after I heard of the riot. He has borne a good character.

To the Advocate-General—I heard of the disturbance about half-past 9. I guessed the time. I knew the prisoner was in his room because I heard his voice. I hear it every morning.

Wassudeo Dadoba said—I am a bill collector. I know the prisoner Dinshaw Muncherjee (No. 35). I saw him on Sunday the 15th of February in his house at Dadur about 9 o'clock. I went there to collect bills. I collected a bill from him for nine rupees. I made an endorsement on the bill, and gave it to the prisoner. This is the bill.

On examination of the book by the jury the date (the 15th) had the appearance of being altered, and the endorsement in the receipt appeared to be in two kinds of ink. The witness said he had another rough memorandum book at Mahim, and was told to bring it next morning.

Bhickoo Moroba said—I am a carpenter and live at Dadur. I know Dorabjee. He lives at Dadur. On Saturday, the 14th of February I went with him to Dadur. The next day I saw him at 10 o'clock on the road, and went with him to a Portuguese house to get a petition written.

Mr. C. D. Nunes said—I am a clerk in the Municipality, and live at Dadur. I saw prisoner No. 35 at Dadur on the 15th February about 10 o'clock in the morning. He came to my house and asked me to write a petition for him.

The Advocate General—Have you not been ordered by the Chief Justice never to set foot in any of the offices of this Court again?

Witness—I have received no direct communication from him.

The Advocate-General repeats the question.

Witness—No.

Advocate General—Were you not ordered out of the Prothonotary's office?

Witness—No, not directly.

Advocate General—Do you know Mr. Ferguson, the Clerk of the Insolvency Court; has he not ordered you out of his office?

Witness—Yes he did once, but he didn't tell me the reason why.

Advocate General—Have you not been ordered out of every office in this Court?

Witness—I don't know.

Advocate General—Why have you been ordered out?

Witness—I don't know.

Advocate General—Was it not for your malpractices in respect of these very petitions?

Witness—I don't know.

Pestonjee Eduljee examined by Mr. Inverarity said—I am a livery stable keeper and live in Shaik Abdool Raymon street. I know Pallonjee Rustomjee (prisoner No 37) and have known him for 5 or 6 years. I remember the disturbances at Shaik Abdool Raymon street on the 13th of February. In consequence of them the inhabitants were afraid to go to the market and a committee was formed to open shops in that place. I went to see the prisoner about this matter about 8 o'clock in the morning of the 15th of February. He came with me to the Parsee committee in Dunjee Doongree.

Dorabjee Pestonjee was next called and corroborated the last witness.

Dadabhoy Pestonjee said—I am a bailiff of the Small Cause Court. I was in Dunjee Doongree street on the morning of the 15th of Feb. I saw the Parsees who were looking about for places for opening the provision shops. I saw Pallonjee Rustomjee with them. He went with me to Mirza Oilmaker's street. He went to his house in my buggy about 1-30 P.M.

Merwanjee Eduljee examined by Mr. Inverarity—I am a supplier of provisions on marriage and other occasions. I know the prisoner No. 30, Rustomjee Aspandiarjee. He is a cook and also keeps a shop. On the 14th and 15th he was engaged by me to cook on the occasion of the marriage of Sorabjee Maneckjee, which was given in Maneckjee's wady. The prisoner was at Maneckjee's wady on the 14th and 15th of February. On Sunday, the 15th, I went to the waddy at 8 o'clock, and saw him there. He was there for the rest of the day.

To the Advocate General—Food was prepared for 1,200 men on Sunday. I engaged from 59 to 75 cooks.

Eduljee Manockbhoy said—I remember the feast prepared by the last witness on the Sunday which followed the riots. I know the prisoner Rustomjee. He was employed on that occasion. I saw him on Sunday at 7 o'clock. My business was writing. I wrote down the names of all the men Merwanjee employed. I am able to say that the prisoner did not leave Manockjee's wady that Sunday.

Sorabjee Pestonjee said—I am a hotel-keeper. I remember the Saturday and Sunday after the disturbances in Shaik Abdool Raymon Street. I know Merwanjee, a contractor for preparing feasts. He was engaged by me on these days to prepare a feast in honour of the marriage of my son. I saw the prisoner Rustomjee on the Sunday morning at the waddy engaged in making bread.

To the Advocate-General—I first saw the prisoner on the 14th. There were more than 60 cooks there. I knew most of them. I recognise the prisoner because he was making bread. I don't know the name of the other man who was making bread with him. I could recognise him if I saw him again. I have not seen the prisoner since the 15th of February till to-day.

The Court adjourned at a late hour till the following day (Saturday).

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

On Saturday morning the case for the defence being closed, Mr. Branson again addressed the jury on such parts of the evidence given for the defence as criminated the Mahomedan prisoners. It had now, he said, become his right, and much as he did not wish to take up their time more than was absolutely necessary, he felt obliged to address them on the evidence given for the Parsee prisoners, in so far as it criminated his clients. He had told them before that his learned friends would attempt to cloud the simple issues in this case by raising collateral issues and they had been raised. It was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the Mahomedans had been prejudiced by being tried along with the Parsees. He had come there to meet the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, knowing the evidence the Crown was going to produce, and he had been taken almost entirely by surprise by the new evidence brought by the other set of prisoners. He had said that the evidence of his learned friends, brought with a view of criminating the Mahomedans prisoners, could have no effect in justifying the Parsees: and for this reason. If the disturbance said to have taken place in Dadysett Agiary were not known to the Parsees, then there was no justification for their assembling. If it were known then it was clear that the Parsees assembled with the object of retaliating. What the jury had to decide was not whether the Mahomedans came in a tumultuous manner down Bhooleshwur, past Dadysett Agiary, and down Sonapore lane, but whether they assembled at the graveyard with the common object of rioting. The evidence of what the Mahomedans did when they were not joined with the Parsees, could have no effect in criminating them, for they were charged jointly. He would now go over the evidence for the defence and ask them to say whether the time of the public had not been wasted with the evidence which had been brought forward to show that the Mahomedans originated the riot. Mr. Branson then went over the whole of this evidence in detail. He submitted that it had entirely failed to throw upon the Mahomedans the blame of either of the disturbances on Sunday morning, and the jury had no course open to them but to believe the evidence of the European witnesses, who had been utterly unshaken in cross-examination and had no reason whatever to give evidence in favour of the Mahomedans. With regard to those of the prisoners who had been caught running away from the riot, that was not the slightest proof they took part in it. As to the others if the jury believed that they did thrown stones, he said they did so in self-defence.

The Advocate General in replying for the prosecution said that the defence put forward on behalf of the Parsee prisoners differed from that for the Mahomedan prisoners in some important respects, and first he would deal with the case for the Parsee prisoners, and the first point he should deal with would be the *alibis* set up in defence of five of them. The Advocate General then went carefully over the evidence called to prove the *alibis*. He next came to the general defence set up in this case, and which was common to a certain extent to both the Parsee and Mahomedan prisoners. It was that they were entitled to do in self-defence what they had done on the Sunday morning. The allegation in the charge was general, that a riot took place in Bombay, and all the jury had to decide was whether a riot took place in Bombay or not. Now, before he referred to the law of the case, he would draw their attention to the main facts. They were these. A Mahomedan procession, accompanying two biers, left Nagpada on the morning of Sunday, the 15th of February, and proceeded to what was now conclusively shown to be a Mahomedan burial ground. After going carefully over the evidence on this point he thought the jury would be of opinion that the procession proceeded in a perfectly orderly manner to the burial ground. He mentioned this because it showed that the police were perfectly well able to escort the procession from Booleshwur to the grave-yard without in any way endangering the public peace. He thought the jury would agree with him that a great deal of undeserving abuse had been heaped upon the police in this trial, and that if there was a portion of the community who ought to thank the police, it was that very portion whose counsel in this case had attempted to heap obloquy upon them. He thought that had acted on that day (the 15th) with prudence, courage, and with success. Supposing the police had not been able to hold the Seedees in check in the Sonapore lane, supposing they had not been able to drive them back on the Breach Candy Road, what would have become of the Parsees in their localities? He thought the police had not only shown themselves willing and competent to protect the Parsees, but had done so successfully. Well, when the procession reached the burial ground the two parties separated. That it was a *bona fide* funeral, the jury could have no doubt on the evidence. Now, what was the attitude of the Seedees in regard to that funeral. The police evidence was that while two men were digging the grave, the others were gathered together within a radius of about 20 yards. Now came the important question, who began the attack at that corner? If the jury believed the police it was perfectly certain that the attack was commenced from the lane where the Parsees were assembled. For the Parsee prisoners it was attempted to be established that the stone throwing began from the grave-yard. The Advocate-General went over the evidence called in proof of this, the whole of the evidence being, in his opinion, unworthy of the attention of the jury. He asked them to take rather the unprejudiced testimony of the police witness, that there were no stones thrown by the Seedees. Then what happened next? Some of the police got over the wall and went to the Parsees and asked them to disperse. It was their duty to do so, but they did not, and their conduct on this occasion was an important point in considering whether their intention on that day was to break the peace and cause a riot. They held themselves with characteristic bumptiousness that they were able to protect them, and they would protect themselves. Next in considering whether the object of the Parsees in assembling at that corner of the grave-yard was to protect the entrance to their fire-temple, he did not know if the jury had visited that entrance, but, if so, they would know that the evidence of Mr. Mills on that point was quite correct, and his statement was that the back entrance of the fire-temple was 250 yards from the corner of the grave-yard. He asked if it was likely that the Parsees assembled where they did for the protection of that entrance. Was there any excuse for their so assembling? He thought the jury would answer these questions in the negative. Next he said that when the riot had commenced the police succeeded in stopping it then and there. They got the Seedees back over the wall into the grave-yard, and with the assistance of prisoners Nos. 6, 16, and 21, succeeded in pacifying them. Now it was said that the Parsees assembled in the exercise of the right of self-defence. They must have been satisfied after the result of the first experiment they tried for their own defence that the attempt was a useless one. They must have been satisfied that the best thing they could do when they saw the Seedees coming towards them, was to get out of the way of the Seedees as speedily as possible, and trust themselves in the hands of police. Any one, therefore, who after this remained in a mob did it with the perfect knowledge,—first, that he could not protect himself; and, secondly, that the police could. It was clearly the duty of the Parsees on finding they could not protect themselves to retire, and leave the lawful guardians of the peace to take charge of the Mahomedans, and prevent a further disturbance of the public tranquility. To return to the facts of the case, when the Seedees were got back into the grave-yard, they were kept there for some time by Mr Mills. News was brought to Mr. Mills that the Parsees were gathering at the Breach Candy Road. They had not only blocked up the road leading to their own localities, but also the whole extent of the Sonapore lane, and until they gave way there the Seedees were hemmed in, and unable to get out of the place. Mr. Mills tried to get the Parsees to disperse and they refused. It was only by force that they were at length got away from the entrance to the lane, and on to the Breach Candy Road. Now came another point for consideration. Mr. Mills had left the Seedees in the burial ground with a small body of native police to keep them in, and it would be for the jury to judge whether the Seedees, by coming out without the permission of the police, did anything which showed a disposition in their minds to rioting. The police having got the Parsees to the lower side of the Sonapore lane, the Mahomedan procession filed out, and some at the rear of the procession got into collision with the Parsees. A great deal of censure had been passed on Mr. Mills for his evidence on this point. He was said to have departed from the evidence he gave before the Magistrate. (Reads evidence). It was clear that in saying that both parties ran through the police he had stated no more than he did before the Magistrate. The police had got mixed up in the crowd, and after the collision took place, it was impossible to say there was any line of police separating one party from the other. And this evidence showed that the fight began on the part of the Parsees. If the Parsees had not rushed up brandishing their sticks his force would have been quite sufficient to have escorted the Mahomedan procession back to their quarters. The jury knew what was the end of the rush. Then came another point in the case which they should seriously consider in regarding the charge against the Mahomedans. After the Parsees had run away the Mahomedans began to throw stones at their houses and to attack them elsewhere, and it would be for the jury to say whether this did not justify the charge brought against them of rioting on that morning. After the Parsees had fled the police again proved themselves equal to coping with the Mahomedans and driving them off the field. Here again they showed they were able to do what they were there to do. Now the jury had been told that the Parsees were acting strictly on their right of self-defence. There was no right of private defence in a case where there was time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities. This was absolutely necessary for the preservation of order. If a man was to be his own judge as to his right of self-defence a state of anarchy would immediately be established. Now, as to whether an attack was probable and imminent, it would be for the jury to consider whether, if the Parsees had not assembled, there was the slightest probability that there would have been any attack by the Mahomedans on their quarters; and also whether the Parsees had time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities. It was clear that they had that time. It was clear also that steps had been taken by the Commissioner of Police for the protection not only of the Parsee quarter, but especially of the Parsee fire-temples. He had also distinctly told them that the police were on the watch, and would protect them, and that they were not to interfere unless the police called on them for assistance. What did they do? The exact contrary of that, if their own story was true. To show that the alleged state of alarm was not general the Advocate-General next alluded to the fact of from fifty to seventy-three cooks having been gathered together on the day of the riot at Maneckjee's Waddy to prepare food for from 1,200 to 1,300 people. There was, therefore, both no immediate danger and time to apply to the authorities. The jury should consider whether there was then any excuse for the Parsees doing as they did. There was one other point. It had been said that there was no common object which animated both Parsees and Seedees. He thought there was. They were both engaged in breaking the peace, and if the jury were satisfied that they had this common object any time on that Sunday morning, it was competent for them to find any or all of the prisoners guilty of that common object or any of the acts which followed on it. As to these acts it would merely be for them to say whether they were acts likely to be committed in carrying out the common object. In conclusion, he thanked them for the attention they had paid to the case, and confidently left the verdict in their hands.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING UP.

It was now 12 o'clok when His Lordship commenced to sum up the case to the jury. He congratulated them on having arrived at the last stage of the case. The case was a very important one, not only on account of the number of prisoners, but also on account of the circumstances under which it had arisen; and in the course of the case one or two very important facts had been urged on behalf of the prisoners, not the least important of which was the right of the Parsees to form themselves into an armed body, and to assemble on the public highway, as alleged for the protection of themselves and their property. He was clearly of opinion that no such rights could under the circumstances exist. To allow mobs like that to assemble would be to produce a state of anarchy in Bombay, and entirely subvert the rights of civil government, because every class of the community might claim the same right. No doubt the right of private defence did exist and very properly so. This right was not now so often discussed as it was in the old turbulent times, but even then though a person might assemble his friends to defend his house, he was not at liberty to do so in order to protect his person on the way to market. The argument on which this right had been claimed in the present case was based upon the ruling addressed to the Grand Jury by the Lord Chief Justice Tyndall. The right claimed, however, in that case was a very different one to that claimed here. What the Judge said in that case was that by the law every one might endeavour to suppress a riot by every means in his power, and not only so, but it was his bounden duty to do it. But even this had its limits, as the jury would see from the passage which he was about to read, and which was not read by the learned counsel who were urging the point. (Reads). This to a great extent qualified the right of private interference, and this brought him to the remark that it was exceedingly right and proper for any private individuals if they thought that at that time they could render assistance to the police to volunteer themselves as special constables. Therefore, if there was any intention on the part of the Parsees to assist the Government, they ought to have done this. He would now pass to the facts of the case. These facts were exceedingly multifarious, and he thought the best way would be first to go th[illegible] the preliminary evidence in t[illegible] drawn their attention to the [illegible] stables and compared it with [illegible] defence, he would proceed to th[illegible] then read the evidence of Messrs. [illegible] commenting on certain portions o[illegible] these three police constables, he th[illegible] lieve it, established that there was a bo[illegible] biers, and that it proceeded in a peace[illegible] where it was joined by Mr. Mills till it arriv[illegible] ground, and also that it was the Parsees w[illegible] assailants and aggressors in the first insta[illegible] they were similarly the assailants at the co[illegible] Sonapore lane. However, it had been alleged on behalf of the defence that this was a police case, and that the police had given their evidence unfavourably to the Parsee. Now he must say he thought this was not a charge that could be made against the police. If the police erred at all, it was in taking too much the side of the Parsees. That the police conducted themselves most admirably on that day there could be no doubt, from the manner in which, in the first place, they endeavoured to prevent the disturbance and then put it down. But it was shown on the evidence of the police themselves, supposing the jury believed it to be true, that the Parsees were in both cases the aggressors; and in the other part of the evidence, to which he had not yet alluded, that the Seedees had been beaten by the Parsees. He apprehended that though the Seedees might be poor and might be sneered at, they were equally entitled to the protection of the law as the wealthiest inhabitant of Bombay. Therefore on that occasion it was the duty of the police not only to have done as they did and arrested the Seedees whom they found fighting, but at the same time they ought not to have stayed their hand, but ought to have arrested the various Parsees who, they now alleged were engaged in the disturbance. Even handed justice ought, in his opinion, to have been dealt to both parties. At the same time though, he thought, the police did err in doing their duty, there was a good excuse for their conduct. For the jury should recollect that on the Friday previous a most ruthless assault had been made on the Parsees by Mahomedans, and every one in Bombay was sympathising with them, and the police no doubt joined in that sympathy. This, however, did not in the least justify the assault made on that Sunday morning, by the Parsees. To go back then to his original observation the jury would not think it probable, considering the facts of the case, that the police would wilfully have coloured the evidence against the Parsees. They had of course as well as himself had an opportunity of witnessing the manner in which these men had given their evidence, and were as able to judge as himself, if they had done so in a way worthy of credit at their hands. The following were the conclusions which, he thought, were to be arrived at from the evidence given by these constables and disputed on the other side. In the first place it had been said that the biers did not contain dead bodies. The question was whether the jury were satisfied with what one of the police constables had said—that he saw one dead body. And although they would recollect no direct evidence was given as to the contents of the other bier, still there was no evidence on which they could really say that the bier contained nothing but sticks. The Parsee witness called to prove this completely drew back from the statement he made in his examination-in-chief, when he was warned by Mr. Branson that the friends of the deceased man were in Court, and ready to give their evidence. Then, again, it had been said that this was not only a mock funeral, but that it was a procession conducted with the intention of creating a riot in the Parsee quarters, and that that intention was evidenced by what took place on the way to the burial-ground. On this point, the first witness called to say what took place on the way to the burial-ground, said he heard no noise at all. The next man, the police peon, said they were proceeding singing in their ordinary way. He saw nothing whatever to cause the Parsees to be afraid. Then Gangaram, the priest, said that the men were shouting and singing and rushing towards the Parsees. What the meaning of that was, was not stated very clearly. His evidence and the evidence also of the Parsee which would lead one to suppose that there was an aggravated assault intended to be committed on the Parsees, was made incredible by the fact that it was inconceivable that if 300 or 400 Seedees really intended to assault the Parsees seven or eight men could have closed the gate of the temple against them. At that time everyone, especially the Parsees, was in a state of alarm, and it might well be imagined that the Parsees seeing a procession going along took fright and sought refuge in the temple, while the intention of the assembly was perfectly peaceable, and they were only proceeding in their ordinary way to bury their dead. The procession then came to Dady Sett's fire-temple, and here they had the evidence of two or three witnesses. Dinshaw had said that he saw stones thrown at the fire-temple. Also Cowasjee Dadabhoy had stated that the Seedees shook sticks at him, and these were the only two witnesses who spoke of any thing being done in that way. But the jury should recollect that there was a police guard at the fire-temple, and it was scarcely probable that the Seedees, who were accompanied by a guard of twenty sepoys, should have thrown stones and become assailants on their way. Then of course there was a further observation, whether or not these Parsees were giving their evidence fairly, and whether they were in a position to make those observations which they said they made. None of them had seen Mr. Mills, who was on horseback, and must have been the most conspicuous object in the procession. While considering this evidence he thought it right to draw their attention to what was stated by Cowasjee Patel. He had told them very distinctly that every Parsee was most interested in the case and considered it his duty to be so. That of course made it a caste case. If this was possible the jury could not look at their evidence in the light of disinterested testimony at all, but must consider it with a certain degree of caution. Then the procession came to the Sonopore lane where there were Parsees, according to the police, in the lane who were not molested, and one Parsee in the road had actually to be asked to get out of the way of the procession. As against this evidence there was that of Ardaseer Bomanjee and Eduljee Dosabhoy. They said that a rush was made towards them and they ran away, but at the same time they said the Seedees did not follow them into their wood shop at all, and he thought that Ardaseer, in giving his evidence, hardly put the case fairly before the jury, because, when asked if the Seedees came within the shop, he said that they came up to the scales. Any one would naturally infer that the scales were inside the shop, whereas it turned out that they were outside. That of course was an answer very likely to mislead the jury. This was really all the evidence adduced with reference to the conduct of the procession on its way to the burial-ground. Upon this evidence, he thought the jury would probably be inclined to say that there was no evidence of sufficient importance conflict with the evidence of Mr. Mills and the other police constables, as to the manner in which the Seedees conducted themselves on the way to the burial-ground. Then came the question as to who commenced the attack at the graveyard. On this point there was the evidence of Green and Britto. But then the jury should not simply look at the evidence of these two men, but also at the probabilities of the case. For if they really were of opinion that this was no mock procession, but that the men gathered together for the purpose of accompanying a dead body—men under such circumstances were more serious than at any other time, nor before the body was buried would they wantonly commence acts of violence. The jury should exercise their judgment as to whether this was likely. Yet this was the very time, if they believed these two witnesses, that the Mahomedans commenced to throw stones on the Parsee houses opposite. Of course remarks had been made as to Mr. Green's means of observation, and as to why Mr. Peppin had not been called. Peppin was in a position to see exactly what he did; and yet Mr. Green was called and Mr. Peppin was not. Then there was the evidence of Britto, the timekeeper at the night-soil depot, and his evidence was a matter for their consideration as to whether or not the position he occupied in the doorway would enable him to see the windows of the Parsee house which was assaulted; but in addition to that there was another curious fact—that both these persons should have noticed a Parsee woman at the window. It was coincidence, and it was for the jury to consider whether it led to the conclusion that these persons had any communication with each other before giving their evidence. These were the remarks he had to make upon these points. If they believed the evidence of the police constables they would be of opinion that the procession was a *bona fide* procession, and that it was conducted in a peaceful and orderly manner. This was of great importance in the consideration of the case against the Mahomedan prisoners, because it showed that they were members of a lawful assembly. He would now call their attention to the Parsee mob which first of all appeared at the south-east corner of the graveyard. A great deal had been said and properly said, about the riot which took place on Friday, and as to the state of excitement in which the Parsees in Bombay were, and it had been urged that the Parsees assembled for the purpose of defending themselves and protecting their property. It was a question of great importance as to the reasons and objects with which they assembled. It might very well be that they assembled not with that object alone, but also with the object of attacking the Mahomedans. The attacks of the previous Friday naturally produced a great state of irritation, and it was for the jury to consider whether they assembled for the purpose of defending themselves or attacking the Seedees. In considering this question they should view the facts in connection with the Mahomedan procession and the manner in which it was attended by the police, and consider whether there was anything in the way in which it conducted itself to the burial ground which could lead reasonable men to suppose that the object was not to bury the corpses, but to attack the fire-temple. Next they should consider from the locality chosen by the Parsees whether their object was to protect their fire-temple. Possibly the jury might think that it was coming a long way for that purpose, for the only entrance by the back door of the fire-temple was at a very considerable distance from the graveyard. Again they should also consider the fact that Brewin and Austin requested the Parsees to disperse. That request they were bound to comply with. If their intention had been only to protect their property, it was their duty to retire. As they did not, it would be for the jury to say whether any construction could be put on this to show that they did intend to attack the Seedees. Now he would come to the charges, the first of which was that the prisoners were members of an unlawful assembly with the common object of committing the offence of rioting. It had been said that here the Parsees assembled with the object of protecting their property and the Mahomedans with the object of burying their dead, therefore there was no common object. He must tell them that that was not law, because it was well laid down in the Penal Code that an assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled might subsequently become so. Therefore it was perfectly immaterial for what purpose either the Parsees or Mahomedans joined together. If the jury found that members of either of these assemblies subsequently did join in using force and violence, they were guilty of that one common object. The question for them really to consider was; first of all, whether there was an unlawful assembly at Sonapore lane and the graveyard; and secondly, who were the members of that assembly. The question was one of identity. They had to determine who were the persons taking part in this disturbance. In the same way the third charge was that of rioting. Here in like manner the question was one of identity. The fifth charge was that members of an unlawful assembly assaulted public servants; therefore all the prisoners were guilty of this assault, and this was framed on section 149 of the Penal Code. The only question was, whether or not it was probable in consequence of these riots that members of the police should in their endeavours to quell the disturbance be assaulted. The sixth charge was that members of an unlawful assembly caused grievous hurt in the prosecution of their common object. The same observation applied to this as to the fifth charge. So also with the seventh charge, that of causing grievous hurt with weapons likely to cause death. The eighth charge was that of causing simple hurt. The jury might leave it out of consideration altogether. There remained the second and fourth charges that they assembled with weapons likely to cause death. Here it was necessary to consider the case of each separate prisoner, and they could only bring a verdict against such of the prisoners as were proved to be so armed. The question was really one of identity. He would now consider the case against each individual prisoner. Section 42 of the Penal Code defined who was a member of an unlawful assembly. (Reads.) So in considering the case of each prisoner it would be necessary to decide whether he knew the fact, which rendered the assembly unlawful, and whether he joined that assembly and continued in it. As to the first prisoner he was caught running away, and there was no evidence whatever against him that he took part in the riot. The Mahomedan procession being a peaceable one it followed that this prisoner in particular was a member of a lawful assembly. The evidence showed that he was running away and nothing else! if that was so he was doing a very proper thing. If they concurred in what he had said it would be their duty to bring in a verdict of "not guilty" for the same reason against prisoners 7, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26. He would now draw their attention to the evidence against the others.

His Lordship then [illegible] against the [illegible] at eight o'clock on the morni[illegible] remained in the house till after [illegible] this because he had heard his voice, but [illegible] he had heard it on that particular morning. [illegible] been identified by Mr. Austin, Mr. Brewin, and a police sepoy. No. 34 was identified by Mr. Austin, Mr. Brewin, and a native policeman whose evidence, however, was unsatisfactory. No. 35 was recognised by Mr. Brewin who had known him for more than six years. He had refused to go away when told to do so, and had, therefore continued in an unlawful assembly. Though he had not been seen to do anything he was there aiding by his presence. For the defence had been called the Collector's clerk. The jury had seen the endorsement on the back of the bill which, he said, the prisoner had paid him on the morning of the 15th February. They had also seen his book. Of course the Rs 9 might have been paid on some day, but the question was—had they been paid on that day? It would appear that in the book, under the date, (the 15th) there had been some other date which had been blotted out. The jury would have to decide if this had been done. Then there was the evidence of the other witness who said that he had been forced by the prisoner to go to the petition writer who had been ordered by the Chief Justice never to enter the Court again. Against this there was the distinct evidence of Mr. Brewin. It came to this that if his evidence was not true, he had simply told a falsehood to get his man convicted. Then came No 36 who had been identified by Mr. Austin, but, who did not think he had seen him doing any particular act. He had also been seen by a native police man. No. 37 had been identified by Mr. Brewin, who had known him for some time, and also by a policeman who had seen him at Agiary lane during the riot. Pestonjee Eduljee for the defence said he had seen him at Dunjee Dongree Street at 10 o'clock that day going with the Parsees who were looking out for a place to open the provision shops. Two other witnesses were called to prove the same thing. The evidence of these men was open to the remark that they were caste people and were likely to give their testimony as favourably to the prisoners as possible. It did not at the same time follow that it was incorrect. It might have been that there was a meeting some other day, but it was very easy for the witnesses to fix what had taken place on Monday or Saturday upon the Sunday. Last came No. 38. He was indentified by Mr. Austin and a native policeman as having taken part in the disturbance. For the defence two witnesses were called to prove that the prisoner was employed as a cook at Manockjee's Waddy the whole of Sunday. Of course it was hardly likely that these two men should be in a position absolutely to say that the prisoner did not leave the waddy during the day. He was happy to say he had now gone through the evidence of all the witnesses and he thought summing up the evidence against the Parsee prisoners it might fairly come to this that it also was a question of identity.

Mr. Mayhew—I understand your Lordship to rule that whatever was the purpose for which the Mahomedans and Parsees originally assembled, they afterwards had the common object of using force and violence, and if identified could be convicted on those charges.

His Lordship—That is it.

The jury then retired to consider their verdict, and after an absence of about an hour and a half returned, the foreman stating that they were unable to agree. His Lordship said he was afraid he could not discharge them so soon, and they should have to consider their verdict a little longer. They might return a verdict against those of the prisoners regarding whom they could agree. The jury again retired, and at 9 o'clock returned, the foreman stating that they had agreed as to the acquittal of prisoners No. 1, 7, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, and 26; and that it was impossible they could agree as to the rest. His Lordship said the community of Bombay must be very much indebted to the gentlemen of the jury for the great sacrifice they had undergone in having been in confinement so long, and he really did not think that, under the circumstances, he could detain them any longer. He was sorry to say that they could not be exempted from further attendance this Sessions, as the number of special jurymen was limited, and in the event of many of the others being challenged their services might be required. Every effort, however, would be made to prevent their having to sit again on the jury during this Sessions.

The prisoners found not guilty were then discharged, and the Court adjourned till this morning.

The road in front of the Court house was crowded with Parsees during the whole of the time.

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OFFICIAL DESPATCHES ABOUT COOMMASSIE.

The following despatches have been issued from the Colonial Office:

Lieut. Wood, aide-de-camp to Sir Garnet Wolseley, arrived in London this (Saturday) morning, bearing a despatch, dated Agiammu, Feb. 7, from which it appears that on the evening of the 4th February the troops occupied Coommassie. The General made repeated efforts to communicate with the King, but failed; the King's envoys refusing to bear the letter to him. Sir Garnet then concluded that, as a treaty would be as valueless as it would be difficult to obtain, nothing remained but to leave a lasting mark of the British power, and gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city, abandoning the project of burning the Bantoma, or sacred burial-place. The demolition of the place was complete. He believes the main object of the expedition has been perfectly secured. The troops were, when he wrote, on their march homeward, and would embark for England immediately on reaching Cape Coast.

Lieut. Wood also brought a telegraphic message for transmission from Lisbon, dated Feb. 9, a copy of which is enclosed.

Copy of telegram from Sir Garnet Wolseley.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DETCHIASU,
Feb. 9, 1874.

Messenger from the King just arrived in camp requesting peace. I halt with native troops north of Adansi Hills until the 13th or 14th inst., to allow time for negotiations. Enemy has not attempted to interfere with our troops returning.

The following detailed despatches were brought to the Colonial Office on Saturday by Lieut. the Hon. H. J. L. Wood, 10th Hussars, A.D.C.

Camp Agiammu, Feb. 7.

My Lord—I have the honour to report that immediately after the despatch from this station of my last letter, on the 3rd instant, I forwarded a flying column, taking with me five days' provisions, and marched upon Coommassie. The enemy's resistance on the 3rd was considerable, very large numbers being in our front. I halted on the river Ordah.

During the course of the day's march I received from the King a letter, of which I enclose a copy, with a letter from Mr. Dawson, also enclosed, and returned at once the enclosed reply.

On the 4th I advanced again at day break. The enemy had occupied a position of considerable strength near the village of Ordasu. This they held against us from about seven till a quarter to two, when they yielded, and, on my advance-guard, under Colonel M'Leod, being pushed on against them, broke and fled in all directions, leaving behind, strewed along the road, the chief's umbrellas and chairs, &c., and the food which had been carried with the army.

In the course of this day's march I received from Mr. Dawson two letters, of which I enclose copies. I ordered that the troops should be pushed on at once. No opposition was offered to our entry into the town.

We occupied the town. Mr. Dawson was met, at full liberty, walking in the streets.

I immediately issued stringent orders for the protection of the inhabitants and the safety of the town. But night fell almost immediately after our entry, and in the darkness it was impossible to prevent some of the numerous camp followers from pillaging. The Fantee prisoners had also been released, and, in all probability, were largely engaged in the same pursuit. The result was the outbreak of many fires. Captain Baker, Inspector-General of the Police, and several officers, were engaged nearly all night in the suppression of the pillaging and in putting out the fires. One policeman taken in the act was hung.

I endeavoured immediately on my arrival to communicate with the King through Mr. Dawson, and through every channel that appeared to offer an opportunity. A chief having come into Coommassie, who was said to be sent by the King, I saw him myself, and impressed upon him my wish to spare the town, and my desire to impose on the King no severer conditions than those he had already accepted.

Moreover, I told this man that, now that I had shown the power of England, I was ready, if the King would make peace at once, to accept a small indemnity, and not to exact the half I had previously required to be paid in ready money.

Other messengers were obtained, who undertook to reach the King. To these I entrusted the letter dated Coommassie, 5th February, 1874.

All was, however, of no avail.

The men whom I endeavoured to employ as messengers, and who came avowedly as envoys of the King, were found treacherously removing powder and gold dust from the houses.

The whole scheme of Ashantee politics is so based upon treachery that the King does not either understand any other form of negotiation or believe it possible that others can have honest intentions.

Under these circumstances, my Lord, it became clear that a treaty would be as valueless to us as it was difficult to obtain.

Nothing remained but to leave such a mark of our power to punish as should deter from future aggression a nation whom treaties do not bind.

I had done all I could to avoid the necessity, but it was forced upon me. I gave orders for the destruction of the palace and the burning of the city. I had at one time also contemplated on the destruction of the Bantoma, where the sacred ashes of former kings are entombed, but this would have involved a delay of some hours. Very heavy rain had fallen. I feared that the streams might have risen in my rear sufficiently to seriously delay my march. I considered it better, therefore, not to risk further the health of the troops, the wet weather having already threatened seriously to affect it.

The [illegible] From [illegible] earth. [illegible] gion a combination of cruelty [illegible], their policy the natural outcome of their religion. I cannot think that, whatever may be the final fate of the people of this country, the absolute annihilation of such a rule, should it occur, would be a subject for unmixed regret.

In any case, my lord, I believe that the main object of my expedition has been perfectly secured. The territories of the Gold Coast will not again be troubled by the warlike ambition of this restless power. I may add that the flag of England from this moment will be received throughout Western Africa with respectful awe, a treatment which has been of late years by no means its invariable fate among the savage tribes of this region.

The troops are now on their march homewards, and will embark for England immediately on reaching Cape Coast.

As the mission entrusted to me as now, I may say, been brought to an end, I avail myself of this opportunity for bringing to your lordship's most favourable notice the valuable services rendered to me throughout the war by Lieutenant Maurice, R.A., my private secretary. I would also take the liberty of mentioning the name of Captain Lanyon, 2nd West India Regiment, who for some time performed the duties of Colonial Secretary, and whose knowledge of colonial duties and regulations were of great service to me since my arrival in this country.

The police duties in connection with the recent military operations have been most effectively performed by Captain Baker, Inspector-General of Police. He has rendered the force under my command most valuable service, and his zeal and energy mark him out as peculiarly suited for the post he occupies.

My aid-de-camp, Lieutenant the Honourable H. L. Wood, 10th Hussars, who is the bearer of this despatch, I have the honour to recommend to your lordship's favourable notice.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

(Inclosure 1 in No. 1.)

Commassie, Feb. 4, 1874.

My Good Friend—I beg to write this to acquaint your Excellency that I am willing to meet your Excellency's demands, but only your Excellency's very rapid movement puts me into confusion. Regarding the hostages and the money, if your Excellency would allow me, I beg that you will let us do it in the same as late Governor Maclean did. Because my old mother and young brother are my both counsellors and helpers in every way. I acknowledge the wrong done by Ammankwatea, and he will surely be punished by making to pay the sum your Excellency demands. About the prisoners: fearing that some may be excited and hurt himself, I have put them all in iron, and as soon as your Excellency stay to give the time, I will send them all.

J. W. Dawson, your messenger, begs to add few words of h[illegible].

Your Excellency will to listen your humble servant's entreaty now to stay few days where your Excellency has reached with the forces, as our lives are now in danger. I was taken from iron to write this letter, and instead of being together we are placed in different places. I beg to say that they feel now the strong battle they have had, and the King now say he will withdraw his forces if your Excellency would promise to remain where you are to have the matters properly arranged. No doubt we will all be killed if your Excellency do not say. I send now my cane-bearer instead of my servant.

The King is anxious to meet your demands, but he finds the money too heavy. He desires to hint your Excellency with his best respect.—We beg, &c.,

(For his Majesty Kofi Kalkalee),
(Signed) Yaw Busummubutinges, his ⋈ mark,
Kueka Busumummarugwira, his ⋈ mark,
King's Private Counsellors.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C. B., K.C.M.G.,&c.,&c.,&c.

(Inclosure 2 in No. 1.)

Coommassie, Feb. 3, 1874.

Sir—After the first letter dictated by the King, his chiefs have also begged me to beg of your Excellency to stop your forces where you have reached, and that they will see that every demand is attended to amicably. The prisoners will be sent directly this messenger returns with your Excellency's promise to stay them. I humbly beg your Excellency on my knees to let the forces stop, and every thing will be settled. I see now they have bend to do what is right, and trust your Excellency will not fight them again, as they intend to withdraw the forces.—I am, in haste, yours, &c.

(Signed) Jos. Dawson.

His Excellency Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

P.S.—The Chiefs desire me to ask your Excellency to stop the Court, if your Excellency agree to stay and send my cane-bearer to take the prisoners directly. I pray your Excellency to stop the forces from fighting if his troops do not bring it to your Excellency. The King says now that he will do your wishes.—Your obedient servant.

(Signed) Cofi Buaki, his ⋈ mark, Linguist.

(Inclosure 3 in No. 1.)

On the March, Feb. 3, 1874.

King—You have deceived me so before that I cannot halt until the hostages are in my possession; as time presses, I will consent to accept for to-day your mother and Prince Mensah. Both shall be well treated by me.

You can trust my word. If you send them to me this evening I will halt my army this side of the river Ordah. Unless you send them at once, my army will march upon Coommassie.—I am, King, your true friend and well-wisher,

(Signed) G. J. Wolseley,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

To His Majesty Coffee Kalcully, King of Ashantee, Coommassie.

(Inclosure 4 in No. 1.)

Coommassie, Feb. 4, 1874.

Sir—I find things have come to a crisis concerning the lives of us all here, that I am bound to run to your honour to beg of you to plead with the Major-General for us all concerned.

Finding that my cane-bearer foolishly denied of the men, I mean the prisoners here, being put in irons ever since last Monday, and remaining in th m to this day, I beg to be believed that I would not dare to write nonsense to the Major-General or my master. Both he, the cane-man, and I were taken out yesterday morning about three o'clock, to write the letters which he brought, and I have been since left at liberty, but every one else, except my cook, whom I have got released this morning, and two other servants, is in irons, and as soon as the Ashantees are driven very close to Coommassie we all shall be killed. My boy Robert comes now, and your honour will see the marks of the beating he has had. It is true the King was not at Coommassie; he had gone to see some great fetish of his, and his chief procurator and privy councillor thought some bad fellows would hurt us, or some of us might, through the excitement in the country, commit suicide; but this ought to be without beating. As this chief could not find room for all in his house, he shared us to some of his captains under him, and it is only those who were kept in his house escaped the being beaten. May I beg to ask your honour to plead with the Major-General to defer his personal coming, which frightens the people much, and appoint an officer of rank, if he could not spare your honour, and then the Major-General might demand two or three principal of his (King's) principal captains; for instance, Essamuah Iukwauta Busummarengwira, and Prince and Captain Berrempa, instead of giving the mother and brother, Royal lineage, which is against their superstitions to give for hostages. Then let him withdraw all his forces, and leave the path between entirely free for the time being in the hands of the Major-General, so that his forces are allowed no chance of doing any mischief.

Matters might be very well settled in this manner, and we may be saved, since the destruction of the whole blessed kingdom after we are killed would not bring us back.

I know now the Ashantees will yield to all the terms of the Major-General for peace, except the sending their Royal lineage out of the kingdom, which is against their superstitious notions, so much so that they would rather die or perish foolishly than doing it. I would not care a button if they could do it without us. The Major-General might, after things being put straight in this manner, come for a day or two to see the King, and then march to the coast. The question about the money can be very soon arranged if the Governor, with security, allow them to pay it instalmently. On my knees I pray your honour to do all you can for us in this my petition.

As it regards Ashantee power now being broken is very evident; they now beg me—which they have never done before—to do all I can to save them. The King himself sent his stepfather to tell me that he now acknowledges the superiority of the white men, and crave pardon that he may be allowed to treat for peace.

I pray your honour, therefore, to do all you can to pacify the major-general to half at the river, that the prisoners may be sent at once and have everything settled, as the distance is only about three hours within Coommassie. May the Lord aid you in your endeavourings is the prayer of your honour's humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) Jos. Dawson.

Captain Butler, &c.

(Inclosure 5 in No. 1.)

Coommassie, Feb. 4.

Sir—For Heaven's sake I pray your Excellency to halt the forces for to-day and to-morrow. All the [illegible] ing back home, and I think I [illegible] what I have written Captain [illegible] ency do not halt, and do not [illegible] elve to-morrow noon, then all is [illegible] &c.,

(Signed) Jos. Dawson.

[illegible] Major-General Sir G. Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., &c.

(Inclosure 6 in No. 1.)

Coommassie, Feb. 4, 1874.

King—[illegible]u have deceived me, but I have kept my promise to you.

I am in Coommassie, and my only wish is to make a lasting peace with you. I have shown you the power of England, and now I will be merciful.

As you do not wish to give up your mother and Prince Mensah, send me some other hostages of rank, and I will make peace with you to-morrow on the terms originally agreed upon.

If either your Majesty, or your Royal mother, or Prince Mensah, will come to see me to-morrow morning early, I will treat you with all the honour due to your royal dignity, and allow you to return in safety. You can trust my word.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) G. J. Wolseley,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

To his Majesty Coffee Kalcully, King of Ashantee, Coommassie.

No. 2.

Sir G. Wolseley to the Earl of Kimberley.

Head-quarters, Camp, Agiammu, Feb. 7, 1874.

My Lord—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a report just received from Captain Butler. Your lordship will perceive that it represents the complete collapse of the expedition under his orders.

From Captain Glover I have received no report since that of the 17th from Opogo, the contents of which I forwarded to your lordship from Fommanah, and which represented him as short of ammunition and waiting its arrival, after the success which placed him in possession of the town.

From Captain Dalrymple I have received no official report, but I hear that the chiefs under his orders have almost entirely deserted him.

Since the above was written, Captain Butler himself has arrived. I cannot express too strongly my sense of the efforts which he and the officers under his orders have made for the cause in hand. In so far as failure represents an additional trouble, which has to be undergone by a man of energy and resource, and an additional hardship from which he suffers, Captain Butler has had all the bitterness of it. He has failed to induce the miserable chiefs of this district to do all that bee in his fine belief in native character, fancied that he would be able to induce them to do. But so far as the interests of the expedition under my orders are concerned, Captain Butler has not failed, but most successfully achieved the very object which I had in view in detaching him for the work he so cheerfully and skilfully undertook. He has effected a most important diversion in favour of the main body, and has detained before him all the forces of one of the most powerful Ashantee chiefs.

For any purpose for which energy, practical ability high spirit, and much knowledge of character are required, I cannot too highly commend Captain Butler to your lordship's attention. All these qualities have been, under the most trying circumstances, displayed by him upon the present occasion.

In speaking of Captain Dalrymple, I must point out that his position has been in some respects a far more difficult one than even Captain Butler's. Captain Butler is not only a man well known to the world at large, but I have on a previous occasion had opportunities myself of recognizing his ability. He was known personally to all those officers who were with me in Canada, and of whom many are here. Captain Dalrymple came as a perfect stranger to most of us. The difference is very considerable in the situation of two men, each in positions of somewhat painful isolation. Under these most difficult circumstances Captain Dalrymple has worked with a heartiness and energy which I cannot too highly commend.

Captain Glover's position before the world is so conspicuous, and your lordship's knowledge of his ability is so complete, that I scarcely think it would be suitable for me to report upon him as if he were one of the officers in any ordinary sense under my orders. In fact, since his military operations have been carried out under my orders, I have received but one report from him, and know nothing of what has been the history of his force.—I have, &c., (Signed) G. J. Wolseley,
Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

(To be continued.)

RAILWAY LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED FOR FEBRUARY.

February is a short month, but our railway companies have contrived to crowd a good many disasters into it, some of a very terrific nature. Nor, when we turn to the statements lately made at the annual meetings, do we find consolation in the present or any hope in the future. The tone adopted by at least some of the chairmen in their addresses is unbecoming to the last degree, and is calculated to excite a just indignation, the outcome of which will possibly be legislation of a rather severe kind. The chairman of the Great Northern, one of the best-managed lines, had to own to some £25,000 paid away last year as compensation money and damages. The Retford collision alone cost £10,000; while Mr. Moon, who represents the London and North Western, confessed to thirty-five "accidents," of which twenty-eight were clearly attributable to negligence. That gentleman added that, on the whole, people were safer in their trains than in their own houses; a statement that has about it a jubilant impenitence which we can only describe as "final perseverance in everlasting impudence." The proportion of disasters for the four weeks has been about five in every seven days:—

Feb. 4. London, Chatham, and Dover.—A collision took place close to Blackfriars Station at the Charlotte-street Junction between a Crystal Palace and a Metropolitan Extension train. Fortunately they were not both in motion. One stood at bay, and the other charged gallantly, with signal success. Sixteen persons were injured, some very seriously. The guard's van was smashed, and the guard performed the "jump for life" according to precedent. Cause: misunderstanding of signals.

Same day. A North London up train on the South Western Railway was all but thrown off the line in consequence of a sleeper and lever having been placed on the metals. Within half an hour after others had been laid in the same way hard by. We have no intelligence that the offender is in custody.

Feb. 5. At Worthy the down Manchester train ran into a stationary goods train. Brake van and three waggons were smashed, and both lines were blocked for two hours.

Same day. At Aldham Junction, near Wombwell, two coal trains met in violent collision. Several waggons smashed and line blocked.

6. Great Western, at West Drayton Junction.—Frightful collision. The up Exeter express train was due, and, the line being a broad gauge, it came on at sixty miles an hour, a dense fog notwithstanding. At this inopportune moment a Bristol goods train went forth and halted well across the lines. One man was killed, and all the passengers fearfully knocked about. Just then some one remembered that the 2.15 train from Paddington was due, too late to stop it. It came into sight, and rushed on the debris of the other two trains. A general smash ensued, both engines were wrecked; the driver and fireman saved themselves by jumping off; three passengers, among whom was Mr. Horrocks, suffered concussion of brain or spine, and were carried to the hotel; others, less seriously injured, proceeded next-day. Cause: misunderstanding of the signal, which in this case appears to consist of tapping a gong twice or thrice, as the case may be. One tap was probably not heard—the result was as described.

Same day. At Stratford Bridge Junction, where the Great Eastern and North London meet, a Woolwich train ran into a goods train. The passengers were "severely shaken," and the line blocked for four hours.

Same day. The express train from Nottingham to Grantham was running at thirty-five miles an hour, when one of the axles of the engine broke, but the driver managed to bring it to a standstill without damage. The passengers, in a natural paroxysm of thankfulness, made a handsome subscription for him on the spot.

Feb. 7. An accident, which caused great detention of trains, was reported as having occurred on the London, Chatham, and Dover line, near Beckenham junction, but the particulars do not seem to have got into the papers.

Feb. 9. Great Western.—The van wheel of a goods train, passing over the Bristol and Weymouth branch line, broke down; the train left the rails, two trucks were smashed, and others greatly damaged.

Feb. 11. The Exeter Express, known as the "Flying Dutchman," had a very narrow escape from destruction. An engine had broken down near Slough and completely blocked the line. Fortunately the signals were not on this occasion misunderstood, and a collision was avoided.

Feb. 14. Brecon and Merthyr Railway.—A market train at Cwmsyfiog got off the line at a place where the embankment is fifty feet above the river. Over this the engine went with one carriage, which was of course smashed to pieces. Then the couplings broke or the deaths would have been numerous. One man was killed, three ladies were dangerously injured, one lies in a critical condition, four more passengers were badly hurt, and the driver and stoker were cut and bruised.

Feb. 15. While a passenger train was proceeding from Southport to Ormskirk, the engine became detached, and it was some time before the driver discovered his solitary condition. He then set off back to find the missing carriages. The idea was a good one, but was carried out with more zeal than discretion. He found them certainly, and ran into them with such good will that the guard was much injured, and all the passengers well shaken and frightened.

Feb. 16. At Stafford the up Irish mail ran into the Liverpool mail to Birmingham. One guard was a good deal hurt.

Feb. 18. London and North Western, near Birmingham.—A passenger train from Birmingham to Walsall was proceeding on its road when a goods train emerged from out of a siding and stood well in front of the coming train. A terrible smash ensued; both engines were broken up, fifteen persons were badly cut and bruised about the head and legs, and others thoroughly stunned. The cause is stated to be a "mystery," but it admits of solution. Nothing is more harassing than when a person habitually irregular, or a train habitually unpunctual, has a sudden attack of regularity and punctuality; and station-masters naturally discourage such inconsiderate proceedings. It is well known that the best way to block a passenger train is to place a heavy goods train on the metals right in front, and this appears to have been done very efficiently in the present case.

Feb. 20. A great day for railways accidents. North Eastern.—The up Scotch train broke in two near the Christon Bank Station; the carriages left the rails, and were upset in a field, some of them being literally forced into each other. No one was killed, but a good many persons were injured, some, it is said, rather seriously.

Same day. Same railway, at Brough, near Hull.—The mail train to Hull being due rain with great force into a goods train which was crawling along in front on the same line of rails, and serious damage was the result. The post-office clerks were sadly cut and knocked about, and the passengers were shaken, bruised, and frightened, the guard's van and several trucks were smashed to atoms, rails torn up, and line blocked.

Same day. Great Western, near Birmingham.—A large girder, weighing thirty tons, fell about thirty yards off in front of a passenger train just starting. A few moments later and the results would have been terrible. Line was blocked and traffic stopped.

Same day. The limited mail train from London to Glasgow being due, the well-known coal train was placed ready to receive it about eight miles from Wigan. The operation was most successful, though the feat itself is performed so frequently as to have become quite monotonous. The engine-driver and fireman died soon afterwards from the injuries sustained, four passengers were badly hurt, others severely shaken and bruised, the engine was upset and damaged, two composite carriages and many waggons were smashed, the line was completely blocked, and the wreckage enormous.

Feb. 23. The mail train from Carlisle was opposed on its journey near Glasgow Union Station, this time by a passenger train. Two carriages were smashed to atoms, the others were thrown off the line, and three or four passengers are reported as severely hurt. Cause: deficient brake power.

There have been twenty disasters, of which eleven, or more than half, were collisions, and of these four occurred at junction. Four persons have been killed, and four more so dangerously hurt that their recovery is doubtful. About forty were severely injured, and about seventy bruised, stunned, cut, and shaken. The London, Chatham, and Dover, the London and North Western, and North Eastern, Great Western, and Great Eastern are, it will be seen, the chief offenders.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

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CHINAMEN OUT OF CHINA.

Of late years we have heard so much of "Chinese cheap labour" from various parts of the world that it is somewhat difficult to realise the fact that not more than 200,000 Chinamen are working in foreign countries at the present time. Even this number is quite an outside estimate. America and Australia have so far been the favourite resorts for Chinese emigrants. Allowing 130,000 for the former country and 30,000 for the latter, 40,000 are left for Peru, the Sandwich Islands, and other places; evidently a more than sufficient margin. Yet the anxiety and alarm shown have been altogether out of proportion to these figures. We cannot help thinking that this is one of those cases—more common perhaps than is readily admitted—in which imagination plays a considerable part. Irishmen have emigrated and are still emigrating in far larger numbers than the Chinese, and they are more troublesome to deal with in the countries in which they settle. Nevertheless the Irishman is looked upon as a necessary evil in new lands, and tolerated accordingly. The Chinaman, however, is always regarded as an intruder. They are the only Asiatic race which, if they were secure from ill-treatment, would without special urging leave their native country freely. And even the most ignorant of those among whom they come have a hazy notion that there are 400,000,000 or more similar strange-looking people tightly packed at home and ready enough to seek their fortune elsewhere. The storehouse of labour seems practically inexhaustible. A dread of what might happen if capitalists could command and control these vast hordes of workmen as against men of their own race has made the labouring class, at any rate, blind to their good qualities. The Americans, for instance, were fain to admit that the Chinese came out grandly in the construction of the Pacific Railway. But that has nowise abated the sullen hostility with which they are regarded in California, and it needs but little to stir up this enmity to take a much more active shape than that of mere petitions to Congress. We, too, insist upon forcing ourselves and our commerce upon the Chinese, but the most peaceful invasion on their side would, we take it, be resented by our trade unionists in very practical fashion. It is well enough that we should balance our Indian budget by debauching them with opium, and if need be we must support our position in that respect by war as before. They had better not emigrate to England none the less.

We have been led to make these remarks by the news of a little misunderstanding which has arisen recently in Victoria. The miners at the Lothair Mine struck for an increase of their already high wages. Other miners in the neighbourhood who at first were ready to take the wages then paid were persuaded to stand aloof. As a last resort, the owners engaged a body of Chinamen who were brought into the place accompanied by police. The colonial miners were in no mood to put up with this. They attacked police and Chinamen together, and worsted them, inflicting serious injuries on many. Eventually the Chinamen were obliged to give way, the original miners remained masters of the field, and the mine stands idle. The Victorian Government, afraid to lose the mining vote in the colony, behaved in a most cowardly manner and took no active proceedings against the rioters. Clearly, therefore, the line of democratic freedom in Victoria is drawn at industrious Asiatics, and if they seek work on equal terms with European colonists they do so at the risk of their lives. This, taken in conjunction with the harshness shown towards them in California and the massacre reported from South America, ought to keep the Chinese at home for the present.

And yet it seems a pity that this emigration, small as it is, should be checked. A Chinaman is qualified to do much that cannot be so well or so cheaply done by the white man. He can work, and work well, in a great variety of climates. A German, so the saying runs, will dine off a bone which an Englishman has picked. A Chinaman will fare sumptuously after both the Europeans have done their worst. It may perhaps be an exaggeration to couple the Chinese with the French as the best cooks in the world. But those who have most experience of their powers rate them highly, and in the capacity for making much out of little they are in no way inferior to the great leaders of European gastronomy. In many a bush township a Chinaman is the only human being who has the sense to devote his spare time to the cultivation and irrigation of vegetables. Who would not have charitable feelings towards the man who in a dry and thirsty land can for a consideration furnish you with the crispest of lettuces on a hot summer's day? Give a Chinaman a bit of land, and if anything can be done with it at all he will turn it into a market-garden. His capacity for getting to places where his labour may be wanted, when once he has begun to roam, is remarkable. In 1869, when Fiji was not so well known as it is now, a labour vessel chanced to call at one of the remotest plantations. A Chinaman at once stepped ashore, and, walking to the planter's house, inquired if any hands would be wanted next season, as by that time he and 300 more then at work in Taheiti (!) would be ready to take a fresh engagement. He had come to Fiji, so both he and the skipper averred, for that particular purpose. Most of them have a "dead horse" to work off on first landing in the shape of their passage-money and advances paid by some great Chinese house. They are, therefore, let out into a sort of mitigated slavery until they have cleared this. Nothing but the most unremitting industry enables them to become fairly their own masters. And when once they have got a little money they quickly go out of the mere labouring class. In this respect they resemble the Jews and genuine Americans. All of them being educated to a fair point, there is nothing to keep them back. And it is noteworthy that, passionately addicted as they are to opium—and one of the best freights for the up-country coaches is the opium case—they rarely take to it abroad to excess until they have made their "pile." Some of the richest and most influential importers in Melbourne, San Francisco, and Honolulu came out as common labourers, with their great round hats and coarse clothing. On the gold fields, of course, they are familiar figures, and many claims which have been abandoned as too poor have afforded them the means of returning to China with a comparative fortune. In short, for steady, dogged, persistent labour, under proper direction Chinamen are almost unequalled. To counterbalance their frugality, their industry, and, as a rule, their quiet peaceful behaviour, they certainly have drawbacks that, apart from the cheapness of their labour, account for the enmity felt towards them by the rest of the population. In the first place, they have until recently brought with them no women. This has often given rise to serious troubles. A white woman who has once taken up with a Chinaman rarely leaves him. A famous and dramatic trial which took place some years ago at Melbourne threw some light upon this. Next they have a knack of carrying out their own peculiar system of law and equity quite regardless of the customs of the country in which they may be temporarily resident. Some singular instances of the secret and relentless way in which they enforce their rules among themselves have been discovered in California. In Victoria it is believed that in one case at least an innocent Chinaman has been hanged for murder by arrangement, his own confession confirming the evidence of his fellows and exonerating the guilty party. One Chinaman is so uncommonly like another to the eye of an unpractised European that it is almost impossible to get valuable outside evidence on such a matter. Then, again, their districts in the cities are generally most abominably dirty and overcrowded. The Chinese quarter of San Francisco is one of the shows of the place. Little Bourke street, which runs parallel to the principal business-street in Melbourne, is, too, beyond all question a most filthy hole. Still we could point to courts and alleys within a stone's throw of the Houses of Parliament, to say nothing of the waterside dens near the docks, which are worse even than these in way of dirt and unwholesomeness. Remissness on the part of the municipal authorities and greed on the part of the landlords are the causes in each case. Lastly, in the matter of gambling Chinamen are quite unmanageable. Gamble they will, though raid after raid be made upon their gamingtables. And the extent to which they carry the practice is barely conceivable. Chinamen have been known to gamble themselves away when they had nothing else to play for. Their passion for gambling and their indifference to life were both curiously shown on Mr. Stuart's plantation at Taheiti—a plantation, by the way, which by means of the *Moaroa* and other vessels was responsible for much of what is called the South Sea slave-trade—where at one time more than 400 Chinamen were employed. A complete epidemic of suicide broke out among them. They were not ill-used, nor were they ill-paid, nor was the labour painful and distressing, like that on the ill-famed Guano Islands. Still the mania for self-destruction spread. This was a serious matter for the owners of the plantation, inasmuch as each Chinaman who thus put himself out of the world had, counting his passage, outfit, &c., cost a good round sum, and was bound over to work for a certain number of years at a fixed rate of wages. It was found upon examination that the suicides took place because the Chinamen, who had gambled away all their money in hand and to come as well as their persons, thought existence a burden. All sorts of devices were tried to stop the gambling, but to no purpose. At last the manager hit upon the bright idea of making the survivors of each gang of twenty men pay the full value of the one who made away with himself. After this there were no more suicides. It may be observed that one of the difficulties in dealing with Chinamen both in Taheiti and in the Sandwich Islands, where they are much employed, arises from the fact that some of those who emigrate are skilled workmen, and are consequently much disinclined to devote their time to field labour unless they are offered special inducements. This the planter too often does not understand, and attributes their hesitation to laziness or determination to break their contract.

There are such vast tracts distributed over the earth's surface which the Chinese could and would cultivate to advantage, but which are now quite useless, that it is impossible not to hope that ere long arrangements will be made to afford the security to their emigrants which is now lacking. If their numbers were increased a hundredfold, they would not suffice for the development of the idle wealth of South America, Jamaica, and the Southern States. And so far as can be seen, they are the only people who could be induced to undertake the work on a large scale. At present, however, all the steps which are being taken tend to their discouragement.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Many revolting details which need not have been disinterred from the pages of the medical press have been published by some of our contemporaries respecting the autopsy of the Siamese Twins. It may be pardonable however, to glance in the very briefest and barest manner at the results of the examination made by two members of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, embodied in a recent article of the *Philadelphia Medical Times*. [illegible] seems that Chang, the left-hand brother, was smaller and feebler than Eng—"Eng" and "Chang" signifying, the Siamese dialect, right and left respectively. Chang had for some years been addicted to drinking; the brothers frequently quarrelled; and on one occasion they appeared before a magistrate, and pleaded for that which would have been literally a *separation de corps et de biens*. The affairs of one brother were, it is reported, more prosperous than those of the other. They appear to have suffered from the inclemency of the wintry weather during a journey in an open wagon; and, on returning home, Chang complained of difficulty in breathing. "On Saturday morning, January 17th, Eng woke up from sleep, to find Chang already dead and cold. Eng became greatly alarmed and agitated; and, after an hour or two of extreme distress, passed into a state of stupor in which he shortly breathed his last. Both were dead before Dr. Hollingsworth arrived." There seems to be no assignable cause, save that of terror, or of some mysterious sympathy, why Eng should so speedily have died. He was in good health, and there was scarcely any community in circulation between the twins. When Chang had been intoxicated, Eng had in no way participated in his elation or his subsequent depression. Chang had suffered a paralytic stroke, from which affliction Eng was free. Coming now to the *post-mortem* examination, it is sufficient to observe that the band between the two bodies was, in the upper portion, a continuous prolongation of the gristly terminations of the two breast-bones, which gristle might without danger have been severed. Beneath these was a series of pouches, like glove fingers, and there was a connection of tissue containing blood-vessels between the two livers, the severing of which pouches might have been both difficult and dangerous. This tissue, however, was the only organic connection between the two, and it was slight and unimportant. Thus a most painful subject may be definitively dismissed. Nature has played such tricks before, and may play them again. The "Two-headed Nightingale Combination" had certainly predecessors in deformity, since we find Swift remarking, in a letter to a friend, in the latter part of the reign of William III., that "all the town was talking about two girls joined together at the back."

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INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.
THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—
FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.
MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862........................£300,690
Do. 1872........................£816,383
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	[illegible] 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Limited.
The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors:
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)
Trustee:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.
Bankers:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Auditor:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.
Agents:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.
A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.
SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.
POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.
80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.
The Positive pays less attention to seeking hasty results than to laying a foundation upon which a thoroughly sound institution may be erected. One of the chief features is the charging of its English rates of premium for the business in India. The Company, instead of taking from Assurants high rates of premium for future refund under the name of "Bonus," considers it fairer to charge at the outset a low rate, commensurate with the risk undertaken. The equity of such a proceeding is unquestionable, and when coupled with the facts that Europeans are living in India under improved sanitary conditions, and that the value of Assurance Companies' shares has risen to fabulous prices, it is evident that Assurants in these times are entitled to more liberal treatment, not only in point of rates, but in other respects as well.
The Positive rates for India are rates for a whole-world business, the Company intending to have Offices everywhere, and cover influences of climate in any part of the world.
As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100 paid as Capital, is invested in Consols, in Trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can only be made available on the improbable consequence of a sudden mortality effecting the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.
The remainder of the Capital is employed in making loans on Mortgages, Reversions, Life Interests, Personal and other Securities in connection with Assurances. The Positive denies the right of using net premiums for Loaning purposes, as they should be invested in Government Securities on behalf of Policy-holders. While the Assured are thus made safe, the Company is not debarred from making handsome profits for Share and Policy-holders, by the trading power of the Capital.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.
WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable to survivor at decease of the other.
POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.
Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
Actuary and General Manager
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..................£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,468
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and bildiungs in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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